

# THE JERUSALEM POST

Sadat,  
Begin  
meet  
press  
page 4

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Prime Minister Menachem Begin clarifies a point with President Anwar Sadat at their summit conference yesterday.

## Syria says Ismailiya took Sadat closer to surrender

UT — Syria charged yesterday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had taken another step down road to surrender in his summit meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Syria's Damascus radio said, reaffirming Sadat's "plan to conclude a separate agreement with Israel at the expense of the Arab nation."

Sadat will over succeed despite imperialist support he is giving," the broadcast said. "The Syrian masses eventually will win their dignity and liberty after they have brought them shame and agony."

The broadcast claimed that Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, "has agreed without reservation" to grant administrative autonomy to Palestinian living on the West Bank of the Jordan River. "Sadat's plan is the most that the Israeli regime seems willing to do," the broadcast said, adding that it was proof that Begin was "in a position to withdraw troops from all occupied Arab lands and to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people."

## Jerusalem sources predict: Israel-Egypt differences may be bridged by March

Best Diplomatic Reporter

Jerusalem sources last said that they expected Israel-Egypt differences over the Middle East settlement to be bridged by next March. At that time, they said, the joint political and military committees set up between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat will have hammered out components of an overall peace plan.

Some sources agreed with that, but said that the mission to Ismailiya was not a success, noting that Sadat's refusal to accept Israel's terms rather than reject it. They said that Begin had adhered to the basic policy line, which was the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, negotiations with the PLO, and withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders.

Political sources viewed a statement that gaps with Sadat could be bridged as an encouraging sign, although the two remained far apart on issues of

substance.

They expressed the opinion that following the reported progress on the discussion of borders — i.e. withdrawal — it might not be impossible to reach a compromise on the political future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Jerusalem sources said that they were pleased by Sadat's emphasis that he planned to contact Jordan's King Hussein, rather than the PLO, about the Palestinian issue.

Well-placed sources said that the question of Palestinian representation at forthcoming peace talks — either in Cairo or in Jerusalem — would be settled at the early session of the political negotiators. According to these, Sadat may — in conjunction with Hussein — call upon West Bank and Gaza Strip leaders to join the current peace initiative. (See Mayor Shavwa, page 2.)

Begin last night phoned U.S. President Jimmy Carter and British Prime Minister James Callaghan to report on progress at Ismailiya. Both were pleased with the results of the talks, a government communiqué said.

## Ramallah man said killed by terrorists

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMALLAH — A 40-year-old official of the district education department was shot dead near this town yesterday, reportedly by a terrorist cell which has been at large for some time here.

Security forces launched a large-scale manhunt for the assailants, using helicopters in the search.

The victim, Hamdi el-Kadi, originally from Housan, a village near Bethlehem, was shot in the head while driving to the military government headquarters on the road to Nablus. He is the second person to be assassinated in the vicinity within two weeks. A 23-year-old local resident was murdered a fortnight ago, reportedly by a gun equipped with a silencer.

El-Kadi was an administrative assistant to the district education chief. He was said to have been in close contact with the military headquarters in the context of his administrative responsibilities.

El-Kadi was said to have been subjected to threats, and there was an arson attempt on his car in the past. He is survived by five children and a wife who directs a school in nearby Deir Dehwan.



Hamdi el-Kadi

## Rhodesia reports 52 killed in Xmas guerrilla action

SALISBURY (AP) — Turmoil in racially torn Rhodesia claimed 52 lives over the Christmas weekend, and an unsuccessful attack was launched against the resort town of Victoria Falls, a military communiqué said yesterday.

The communiqué reported 36 guerrillas killed in combat with security forces, a white and 14 black civilians killed in war-related activities, and a white officer killed in action.

Victoria Falls, a resort town crowded with foreign tourists and Rhodesian vacationers, was shelled and machinegunned for an hour from Zambia before midnight on Christmas Eve, the military command said. The remote southeastern military post of Villa Salazar reportedly was also under attack.

About 30 rockets exploded harmlessly in and around the town as visitors sat at Christmas Eve dinner tables or gathered at parties in the four hotels.

No one was reported hurt and there was no damage to buildings.

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# Begin, Sadat make gains despite Palestinian snag

## Begin: The talks were successful

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Menachem Begin returned home yesterday from his talks in Ismailiya with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and expressed optimism over continuing efforts towards a peace agreement.

He told Israelis gathered at Ben-Gurion Airport: "If you prayed for success, and your prayers were answered, the meeting was successful." But he added that disagreement over the Palestinian Arab issue had prevented the issuing of a joint communiqué.

The Prime Minister said the political and military committees he and Sadat agreed to set up to carry on the negotiations will probably start work around January 15 and that he expects their work to take two to three months.

But he deferred detailed discussion of the Ismailiya summit and his own peace proposals until the Knesset meets tomorrow.

Returning in an expansive mood after two days of talks in Egypt, Begin told reporters that negotiations would now be placed in the hands of two Israeli-Egyptian committees, a political one sitting in Jerusalem and a military one sitting in Cairo.

The Prime Minister said the political committee will be chaired first by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, in weekly rotation with

Egypt's Foreign Minister Mohammed Kamel. The military committee, sitting in Cairo, will be chaired first by Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamsay and then by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, also in weekly rotation.

Confronting the political committee will be the Palestinian Arab problem, the issue that prevented Begin and Sadat from agreeing on a joint statement at the conclusion of their talks.

Explaining this, the Prime Minister said: "There was a proposal that we issue a joint declaration, and we discussed that proposal. Many things were agreed upon, but what was not agreed upon, as regards content and formulation, had to do with the Palestinian Arabs."

"An Egyptian formulation — which we could not accept — was presented to us; and we put forth our own formulation, and the Egyptians could not accept it..."

"But it emerges that the differences of opinion on this matter are fundamental, as everyone knows. The Egyptian proposal establishing a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. We unreservedly reject such a proposal — and not just us: the United States of America also unreservedly rejects the

(Continued on page 1, col. 4)

## Egyptian attempt to placate rejectionists

By AMI RATH  
Editor of the Jerusalem Post

CAIRO — The Ismailiya summit conference made definite progress towards a Middle East peace settlement, despite apparent Egyptian disappointment over the lack of an anticipated joint declaration of principles by Sadat and Begin. The disappointment, which came highly placed Egyptian sources even termed a "psychological, massive letdown," is certainly not borne out by several statements by Sadat during the meetings of both the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, as well as by public statements.

Egyptian Prime Minister Moustafah Salem yesterday told The Jerusalem Post that the Ismailiya conference had made "good progress." "The important thing is that the two committees will be able to discuss all outstanding problems and find a solution," he said. "It is a good thing that both sides stated their positions openly and clearly, which will help future discussions."

"It takes time after 30 years and four wars to settle all these differences, and one should not expect quick action," Salem said.

A profound understanding of some of Israel's basic problems was also expressed by Sadat himself in the Sunday and Monday morning sessions of the Ismailiya summit.

At no point did Sadat reject any of Begin's peace proposals; only explained that some of the positions put forward by Israel, although they represent substantial progress, are not sufficient to be presented to the rejectionist Arab world.

Highly placed conference sources yesterday told The Post it had been agreed as the Ismailiya meetings that the foreign ministers would immediately begin discussions of the "nature of peace" and would leave the controversial Palestinian issue in abeyance. It was over the wording of the clause on Palestinians that the Cairo conference got bogged down on an agenda for the peace conference.

Another important achievement is that both the political and military committees were established as bilateral committees, which means that should Jordan and Syria decide to join the Cairo conference they can only do so at the next session of the conference plenary.

This also stresses the importance which Egypt accords to the conference and its readiness to go ahead with full-fledged peace talks even without any other peace delegates.

As the U.S. and UN observers, Egyptian spokesman Moustafah Salem stressed at a press briefing yesterday that there are "certain rules" for observers, implying clearly that the function of U.S. and especially UN representatives would definitely be limited.

U.S. delegate Alfred Atherton told Israel and Egyptian TV after the brief session that the Cairo conference had got off to a good start and its good atmosphere bode well for the future.

He stressed that he would have to consult with his government before he could decide what role the Americans would play at the Jerusalem sessions.

Yesterday's session was so brief that all delegates had to be asked to return to the round table for picture-taking and TV filming. They posed silently for several minutes. This time there were no vacant chairs for

invited-but-absent delegates, as there were at the opening session two weeks ago.

At one point Sadat said he understood Israel's special security problems on the West Bank, but the Arab world expects quick action. That is why Egypt needs a formula which would give expression to "self-determination" for the Palestinians.

It was on the issue of "self-determination" that attempts to formulate a joint declaration failed.

The one-page Israeli draft which spoke of self-rule for Palestinian Arabs in Judea and Samaria was countered by an Egyptian draft which was based on traditional Arab positions.

At one point, on Sunday evening, it seemed that Sadat might be amenable to a compromise formula; but Cairo's Foreign Ministry experts, Meguid, Butrus Ghali and Osama el-Baz, expressed strong reservations and pressed for the rejection of Israel's compromise move.

Since the Palestinian issue is the most sensitive problem which Sadat faces in the Arab world, he felt compelled to side with his legal experts, at least for now.

Egypt's top political leadership, Mubarak, Salem and Gamsay, all favoured the establishment of two top-level working committees, which was agreed upon at an early stage of the summit.

Egypt's top leaders seem particularly satisfied that the basic question of restoring full Egyptian sovereignty over all of Sinai has in fact been agreed upon. They are eager to work out details for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

It is for this reason, that Sadat needs a face-saving formula, such as "self-determination" for the Palestinians, in order to guard his flank against the rejectionist front. Once Israel's "self-rule" definition can be interpreted as a first step towards "self-determination," the basic issue of the Palestinian problem will be cleared, at least at this stage.

A senior Egyptian source who took part at the Ismailiya talks claimed yesterday that Begin had mentioned opposition to a more far-reaching Palestinian formula he faced at home. According to this Egyptian source, Begin said there were protest demonstrations in the streets and even within his own party there had been an attempt to oppose his peace plan regarding the Palestinian issue. But this notion was firmly denied by a senior Israeli source who said that Begin never even mentioned Israel's internal problems.

It seems that certain Egyptian circles are trying to use the reports of Egyptian disappointment as pressure on Israel to adopt more

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

## Talks to resume at ministerial level

Jerusalem Post Staff

CAIRO — The 12-day-old Cairo conference yesterday went into a New Year recess and resumed its deliberations in both Jerusalem and Cairo in ministerial-level working committees.

Without a chairman, the self-propelled conference heard brief reports by Egypt's chief delegate Esmat Abdul-Meguid and Israel's Eliahu Ben-Elissar, who informed the conferees of Sadat and Begin's decision to raise the conference to ministerial level and to form two working committees.

A political committee will meet in Jerusalem with the two foreign ministers as rotating chairmen. The other, a military committee, will meet at Mena House in Cairo with the defence ministers as rotating chairmen.

Both Ben-Elissar and Meguid made it clear that the two committees are bilateral forums which will report to the plenary session of the Cairo conference when they are ready. Dan Patir later told a press briefing that the committees are expected to work between four and eight weeks before their first reports to the plenum.

Israel and Egypt also stated in no uncertain terms that they will expect no observers at the military committee. U.S. and UN representatives are welcome as observers only at the Jerusalem sessions of the foreign ministers.

Yesterday's decision means that the Cairo conference has already been raised to ministerial level and that it is now about to enter into actual peace negotiations. It is no longer a preparatory conference for Geneva, and Geneva may remain merely a concept and not a real location for a Middle East peace conference.

President Anwar Sadat told Egyptian reporters yesterday, shortly after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's departure from Ismailiya, that "Mr. Begin may consider that, from his viewpoint, he made concessions. But, in my view, he has not."

## Dayan 'very worried'

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday said it is now up to President Anwar Sadat to overcome the wide gaps that developed between Egypt and Israel during the Ismailiya summit.

Dayan said in a radio interview that he was "very worried" by the situation. He was interviewed during the flight that brought Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his party home from the meeting with Sadat.

"The question is how to avoid running around or hitting a dead end," he said.

"It is clear that there are very serious obstacles on the way (to a settlement)," Dayan said. "It depends to a great extent on the resolve of Sadat and his aides... to make progress and overcome the difficulties."

But Dayan expressed satisfaction that the Ismailiya talks did not crash because of the differences, adding that the Sadat-Begin agreement to forge ahead with the contacts "reflects a trend not to be afraid of trying to reach a peace agreement, to face up to difficulties and set up the mechanism to overcome them."

Dayan said Israel faced two grave possibilities — not to reach an agreement at all, or reach one through "very painful concessions."

"The Egyptians are demanding of us a lot of difficult things," he said. "We have not reached agreement on many things."

Dayan said he was especially disheartened by the Egyptian insistence that the right of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to self-determination includes the creation of a Palestinian state.

"They do not deny that this means giving the Arabs in the territories permission to invite their brethren from Lebanon including (Palestine Liberation Organization leader) Yasser Arafat to settle there, even in refugee camps," he said.

He said there is a "wide gap between Egypt and Israel over the Sinai Peninsula, the physical

defence arrangements, deployment of forces and the implementation period" and on the overall Arab issue "that now focuses on the Palestinian problem, but may well later go beyond this to Syria and the Golan Heights."

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## THE WEATHER

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Nahariya	65/55	70/55
Safed	68/58	73/58
Beit She'an	65/55	70/55
Tiberias	60/50	65/50
Nazareth	60/50	65/50
Asdod	60/50	65/50
Shimon	60/50	65/50
Tel Aviv	60/50	65/50
B-G Airport	60/50	65/50
Jericho	60/50	65/50
Gaza	60/50	65/50
Be'er Sheva	60/50	65/50
Elitzur	60/50	65/50
Tirza Straits	60/50	65/50

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received the delegates to the European Eilat 1977 convention, which is meeting in Israel. During the day he also received Jewish Agency treasurer Arye Dulkan and author Hayim Yehoshua.

On Sunday the President received Supreme Court President Yoel Sussman.

Yehoshua Nahari, chairman of the General Merchants Association, was last night elected chairman of the recently organized Association of Self-Employed Workers. Baruch Golovsky, chairman of the Association of the President of the Association of Artists and Small Businessmen, was elected chairman of the body's council.

## ARRIVALS

Bar-Ilan University President Emanuel Rackman, on a visit to New York on university business.

Jennie E. Gilbert, president of Mirachi Women of Ireland, for a three-week project tour (by El Al).

## Begin flies with pros, Gamasy says

By AMI RATH

ABU SUWEIR. — Premier Begin took leave of President Sadat at Ismailiya and was seen off by Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mubarak and War Minister Mohammed Gamasy.

Despite the red carpet, the farewells to Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Moshe Weizman were informal, with Weizman telling Mubarak and Gamasy he'd see them soon in Cairo. An Egyptian military police guard stood at attention for the 20 minutes until the El Al plane took off for Tel Aviv.

I pointed out to the base commander that the Egyptian and Israeli flags were still flying from the El Al cockpit, and the pilot may have forgotten to take them in. Gamasy, standing nearby, turned to me immediately and said: "Don't worry, you have very good pilots; and besides, you also have General Hod on the plane to help them. (El Al's general manager, Mordechai Hod, who was Air Force commander during the Six Day War, had come with Begin's special plane and spent the night in Cairo.)

## EGYPTIAN ATTEMPT TO APPEASE REJECTIONISTS

(Continued from Page One)

ient positions. They continue to claim that Begin has failed to give Sadat a proper response to the Egyptian leader's courageous breakthrough towards peace with Israel.

The disappointment, which exists among many Egyptians, is partly the fault of Cairo's own exaggerated expectations on the eve of the Ismailiya summit. Even senior Egyptian foreign ministry sources admit that proper peace negotiations must take time and that as such negotiations go, there has been considerable progress.

But working up to a pitch must inevitably lead to a letdown, if all expectations are not met. Before Begin proposed yesterday morning that the leaders issue an agreed-upon announcement which also states the points of differences, as is customary at the outset of any peace negotiations, there was also a proposal to issue a joint declaration on the agreed issues and leave the Palestinian question aside. But in character with the frank and open discussions of the Ismailiya summit, it was decided to "agree to disagree."

Sadat told the Israeli delegates that he was fully convinced he was on the right track and that friendship

## Labour MKs: Begin's adopted our policies

Post Knesset Reporter

The Labour-Mapan Alignment yesterday claimed that Premier Menachem Begin had abandoned the principles and programmes of his own party and come round to the policies of the Alignment.

The occasion was the presentation of an amendment extending until December 1979 the Emergency Regulations concerning judicial process against Israelis who commit criminal offences in the administered territories.

The amendment would replace the general term "areas occupied by the Israel Defence Forces" with the specific names: Judea, Samaria, Gaza district, Golan Heights, Sinai, and Southern Sinai.

Explaining the change, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said the term "occupied areas" was anomalous and in any case contrary to the government's political outlook. The change was not connected with the current peace negotiations, he said.

The amendment was voted to committee on the first reading, over the objections of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

The debate provided coalition and opposition benches with a chance to cross swords on the issues of withdrawal and peace. But the speakers duelled more for the sake of argument than to analyse what had been achieved so far in the current peace initiative, and they were clearly uncertain about the significance of the Ismailiya talks which had ended a few hours earlier.

Alignment chief whip Moshe Shalev said that the Alignment deserved more credit for the spirit of peace in the Middle East than the Likud was willing to grant it. He quoted President Sadat as tracing the spirit of negotiation back to the days when Golda Meir was premier.

Ehud Olmert (Likud-La'am) who always loves heated politics, was clear today that the government in 1967 should have applied Israeli law to Judea and Samaria, and not only to Jerusalem. "A lot of things

would have been different," he said. Zalman Shoval (Likud-La'am) said the Alignment had only itself to blame if the Likud borrowed its peace ideas and was successful enough to apply them.

Meir Pa'il (Shelli) said the Emergency Regulations should be extended for one year only, as a conciliatory gesture towards President Sadat.

Dev Shilansky (Likud-Herut) cast grave doubts on the wisdom of Premier Begin's peace initiative and demanded that Israeli law be applied in all the areas immediately. Danny Ben-Zion (Alignment) criticized Gush Emunim and the "artificial settlement solutions" which the government had offered it. He called on the settlers along the "peace borders" to stand firm.

Aharon Yadin (Alignment) blamed the Likud government for abandoning the decision of the previous coalition that Israel must retain territorial continuity from Eilat down to Sharm el-Sheikh.

Meir Wilner (DFPE) said the Ismailiya summit was a blow against peace.

Moshe Shamir (Likud-La'am) was proud to have heard Premier Begin declare in Ismailiya that the occupied territories had been rightfully taken in a war of self-defence.

Kalman Kahana (Poalei Aguda) said the government must have some covert design in dropping the term "occupied territories" from the Emergency Regulations being debated.

Aviva Nof (DMC) said the autonomy proposed by the government was so far-reaching that independence for the Palestinian Arabs of Judea-Samaria and Gaza would develop almost inevitably.

Zerah Warhaftig (NRP) urged that the Emergency Regulations be expressly worded to say that Jewish settlers in the areas could be tried solely by Israeli courts and not by local courts.

Moshe Amar (Alignment-Mapan) said that, with change in the air, the regulations should not be extended for more than 12 months.

## Rafiah settlers warn against creation of Jewish refugees

By ZVI ARENSTEIN

JERUSALEM Post Reporter

YAMIT. — Some 1,000 residents from the Rafiah Approaches' 12 civilian settlements assembled beside the Six Day War memorial here yesterday to express their anxiety over persistent news reports of the possibility of Egyptian sovereignty in the region.

"Don't solve the problems of Arab refugees by creating Jewish refugees," organizer Yossi Mass of Moshav Sadot advised the government.

"I came here to live in Israel, not in Egypt," read a sign held by Tobey Crowley, a Yamit resident originally from Philadelphia.

Members of the Yamit action group distributed leaflets calling on the government to declare that the region is an inseparable part of Israel and that it intends to continue developing Yamit as a large city, joined by the planned chain of intensive farming settlements between here and Beersheba.

Representatives from Moshav Neot Sinai, a few kilometres east of

El-Arish, also were present. It was recalled that, only a few months ago, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told settlers at the moshav that he was looking forward to retiring in a few years to one of the houses on their moshav.

Meanwhile, a Yamit official acknowledged yesterday that construction of the town has been speeded up because of recent developments. The official said that, following President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, it was decided to let out bids on Yamit's third stage where an additional 50 two-story apartments are under construction, as well as the construction of a large auditorium.

"The decision was definitely linked to Sadat's visit," the official said. But Ya'acov Zidek, chief of construction for the Ministry of Housing's rural building and new settlement division, said that his work is continuing at a steady pace. Zidek, who is responsible for all new settlements from Ophira to Yamit, said he has received no order either to speed up or to slow down construction.

Issue will be discussed in the political committee of the Cairo preparatory conference.

Both leaders took pains to put the best face possible on the results of their summit meeting and on the future prospects of the negotiations.

Sadat declared, "I do not think there is any gap that cannot be bridged, at least on a question on the differences over the West Bank."

And Begin asserted that the Ismailiya summit had been "successful." "I have come here a hopeful prime minister and I am leaving a happy man," he declared.

"Now starts the phase of the most serious negotiations — on details of how to establish peace between Egypt and Israel as part of a comprehensive peace settlement throughout the Middle East."

In his opening statement Sadat announced that, apart from the establishment of the political and military committees, the Cairo conference itself would now be raised to foreign minister level. But it was not clear whether the Cairo conference would decide on the separate existence as distinct from the political committee, and if so how and when it would reconvene.

Begin for his part observed that the PLO sought to wipe out Israel; "and for us everything is negotiable except our own destruction." He added that a PLO spokesman had recently spoken of assassinating Sadat.

"It is both against Israel and against Egypt," Begin said; and, significantly, Sadat did not demur.

Sadat told an Israeli questioner that he himself had been overwhelmed by the extent to which Egyptians had supported his cataclysmic peace venture. There was no fear, he said, "at the push of a button" (in the questioner's words) there might be a "revival of anything that has happened in the past."

Neither Sadat nor Begin responded in any detail to a question asking whether possible troop reductions and redeployments were envisaged at this early stage.

Sadat seemed to go out of his way to avoid polemics, declining a questioner's invitation to publicly criticize Begin's peace plan or say it was inadequate. He merely noted that the Begin plan would be put before the two committees and that Egypt would submit counter-proposals.

He also omitted to press for a PLO role in the talks or in the subsequent peace settlement. The PLO's participation is "not excluded" in the future, but for the moment, by joining the "rejectionist front," the PLO has "excluded itself," Sadat noted.

LA PRENSA. Alberto Galtzha, director of the Buenos Aires newspaper "La Prensa" and one of Latin America's best known journalists, died of cancer yesterday. He was 78.



An Egyptian boy and girl present Prime Minister Menachem Begin with two bouquets of flowers on Sunday when Begin arrived at the Abu Suweir airbase near Ismailiya. One bouquet was intended for Mrs. Begin, who was prevented from making the trip by a bout of flu.

## Knesset hawks organizing attack on Begin's stance

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Post Political Reporter

Some hawkish coalition Knesset members yesterday started organizing an opposition to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's peace proposals, but the majority of MKs — including members of the opposition Alignment and Shelli — cautiously supported the Prime Minister.

Knesset members said yesterday they believed Begin had achieved nothing in Ismailiya except for the agreement to continue the talks in two ministerial-level committees. However, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres congratulated Begin and said this in itself was a considerable achievement.

The effort to organize an opposition was launched by Moshe Shamir of the Land of Israel Labour Movement (part of the La'am faction), Gula Cohen of Herut and Rabbi Haim Druckman of the National Religious Party.

Herut MK Dov Shilansky told The Jerusalem Post he has "many questions" to present to Begin. In the Knesset debate on the subject tomorrow, he said, "I will vote in accordance with my conscience."

In the La'am Knesset faction yesterday, eight members voted for the motion supporting the government's plan, four voted against and one abstained. The dissenters were the members of the Land of Israel Labour Movement and Yigal Cohen.

In the National Religious Party, Yehuda Ben-David, who has been associated with Gush Emunim, said

there are very problematic "weak spots" in the plan, especially with regard to security arrangements in Sinai and the possibility that local autonomy in Judea, Samaria and Gaza will develop the areas into a Palestinian state. "We'll fight over every sentence, period and comma," he said; but he rejected arguments that Begin was "selling out the state."

In the Democratic Movement for Change, hawkish Meir Zorea (former OC Northern Command) criticized Begin's offer to withdraw from Sinai and allow Egyptian forces to advance to the line the IDF holds now. Zorea said that a well-trained military force could cross the vacated area within 24 hours. Electronic devices do not stop an enemy force, nor do mines and barbed wire, unless the area is also covered by fire, he said. Civilian settlements should not be placed in front of the military force, so the IDF should hold the line between El-Arish and Ras Sudar, he told The Post.

But Moshe Arens, who heads the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, said he supports Begin's present proposals — if they are accepted as the final agreement. Arens also said that, "at this stage, we have no reason to criticize what they are (Begin) is handling the game."

Noting that Begin's current proposal for local autonomy covers all of Judea and Samaria, Arens said Israel must insist on its security needs along the Jordan River and on enlarging its coastal area.

## NRP first to take action against Knesset c'tee leaks

Post Knesset Reporter

The plagues of information leaks from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee may be reduced somewhat by the agreement of the National Religious Party Knesset faction to take steps against the wagging tongues.

The NRP was the first faction to agree to the request of committee chairman Moshe Arens that each faction remove from the committee any member found to have leaked state secrets which he learned at a committee meeting.

It has not been suggested that any of the NRP's three representatives on the committee leaked details of

Israel's peace proposals following the briefing given to the committee by Premier Begin on Saturday night.

The heads of the Likud's three wings have agreed personally to Arens' request for sanctions, and will submit it to the faction executive. The Alignment will discuss the requested sanctions within the next few days.

Arens told The Post that he intends to discuss the problem of leaks very soon with Attorney-General Aharon Barak.

Tonight Premier Begin will brief the committee on the Ismailiya summit.

## TALKS WERE SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from Page One)

Idea of establishing a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, as do other parties.

And the Egyptians did not accept our proposal that the solution be found in self-rule, or, in its Hebrew version, administrative autonomy.

"President Sadat read out (the) agreed statement, stating the different views of either delegation. And now I may say that momentum was given to the peace-making process. The ministerial working committees will start their work on the 15th of January, both in Jerusalem and in Cairo. I suppose they will work for several months, and we hope ultimately they will produce an agreement."

"In another three weeks serious negotiations will open ... at ministerial level. For this reason I can say I left a hopeful prime minister. I return a happy man."

Answering reporters questions, Begin said that while he expected the committees would meet for several months, this was an estimate. There was no timetable and no time limit, he said.

Begin said he expects Egypt to offer counter-proposals — in effect, an Egyptian peace plan — when the committees begin work. None was presented at the Ismailiya talks, he said.

He held out hope that King Hussein of Jordan would be persuaded to join the talks by President Carter when the two meet next week in Tehran.

He said he would phone Carter later last night to inform him on the talks, and would speak to British Prime Minister James Callaghan, his pipeline to the European community.

Begin said the "personal report" he has established with Sadat in their two meetings — the first when Sadat made his ground-breaking trip to Jerusalem on November 19 — "gave us great joy and consolation for the many years" he spent as leader of the opposition.

## Democratic senator tells The Post: U.S. would fund peace

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.S. is likely to bankroll "any sum within reason" that is necessary to help Israel and Egypt economically, once the two countries sign a peace treaty, according to Birch Bayh, an Indiana Democrat and a member of the prestigious Senate Appropriations Committee.

In an interview last night with The Jerusalem Post, Senator Bayh said that the U.S. would be overjoyed by the coming of peace. All the money that has been poured into the region so far, he added, had no direct bearing on peace. "But our commitment to keeping Israel strong militarily helped (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat to realize that the military option is no longer open to him."

The 49-year-old legislator, who is today completing a week-long private visit to Israel (his third here), said the American government would also be prepared to supply guarantees to both sides when a treaty is signed, even if they include U.S. troops. "It would be better, though, if no American — or Soviet — troops were needed here."

Senator Bayh predicted that peace would grace the Middle East "within a few months." Even differences on Judea and Samaria, and the Palestinians will be bridged somehow, he felt. "They are no farther apart today than the positions of Israel and Egypt on Sinai withdrawal were a few months ago," he asserted.

Senator Bayh, who dropped out of the presidential race in March 1976, when Jimmy Carter spurred ahead of him in the primaries, "would have been happier" if the president had not issued the joint communique with the Soviet Union on the Middle East problem. To think that bringing in the Russians would help solve the problem was "naïve," said the senator; but he did not question the motives of either the president or his secretary of state in making the

decision.

"Carter is naïve; he's no time pooper," said Senator Bayh, when asked about complaints from quarters that the president is in a hurry when tackling foreign policy. "He was not very experienced, but I think he'll learn."

Since first being elected Congress, Senator Bayh has espoused a respectable pro-Israel, rights and women's rights record, but after trying twice to reach White House, he has no more presidential ambitions. (He dropped out of the 1972 race when his Marvella underwent a mastectomy and bowed out again last year, guessing "I didn't want the job enough to work for a few years putting a campaign together," he admitted.)

Marvella, who accompanied senator on this trip, is a representative of the American Cancer Society and studies the use of cancer treatment in every corner of the world. She pronounced Mrs. Jerusalem's Hadassah Medical Center — "very impressive."

Hadassah's hospital for cancer patients, located near the hospital, patients can stay over during short-term radiation, was "very nice," which she will take home to suggest to American experts.

But Israel is far behind what comes to anti-smoking campaign. In the U.S., cigarette commercials are banned from the airwaves; in Scandinavia, strict restriction on smoking in public places, a ban on cigarette ads in all media and anti-smoking campaigns are, she said, "bringing up a non-smoking generation."

Mrs. Bayh said she shuddered when news of her cancer operation was broadcast on radio and T.V. in 1971, but a day later she was pleased. "It created greater consciousness of the problem among American women, and also brought a great pouring of comfort and support."



Senator Bayh and Herut leader Haim Landau at dinner at Jerusalem Plaza Hotel last night. (L'Kail)

## Vance expected to join political talks in Jerusalem

By WOLF BLITZER

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. is pleased by the outcome of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's two days of talks with President Anwar Sadat in Ismailiya.

Informal U.S. sources yesterday noted that the negotiations were moving along as anticipated, at the ministerial level in Cairo and Jerusalem.

They said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance could be expected to participate in the political talks with the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers in Jerusalem.

President Jimmy Carter yesterday told reporters in Plains, Georgia, that the Cairo talks would resume at the ministerial level

around January 15.

Begin telephoned Carter yesterday morning to bring him up to date on the Ismailiya meeting, and, during this, Carter sounded pleased, the Sadat-Begin meeting.

American sources said the U.S. was now interested in bringing a "moderate" Arab states into negotiations, specifically Jordan. They said this was the major purpose of Carter's meeting in Tel Aviv next week with King Hussein.

In addition, the president was trying to convince Saudi Arabia to position firmly behind that of American officials maintain Saudi Arabia has quietly and the Egyptian stance, but the hoping for a more public and active role.

U.S. sources noted with satisfaction that Saudi television had cast Begin's arrival ceremony in Ismailiya on Sunday. The Saudi not television Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last month.

American officials, who have saying all along that Israel Egypt are making considerable progress in resolving many of outstanding problems, noted wide gaps on certain key issues. The Americans are confident, however, that Cairo and Jerusalem will successfully continue to this gap as negotiations continue.

## Amit wants full payment for mail

Communications Minister Meir Amit has asked the chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, to have the committee discuss soon the question of the reductions and exemptions from payment for telephone and postal services enjoyed by various groups.

Amit estimated that these reductions and exemptions will cost the ministry 11.8 million in the current fiscal year — 11.43m. for telephone service, 12.55m. for postal service, and 11.51m. for radio service.

Civil servants and invalids are among the groups who enjoy reductions, and Knesset members do not pay at all for telephone calls or postage.

Amit said that if the payments and exemptions are justified, the cost should be covered by the ministry or organization concerned. The present system leads to waste and discrimination, he asserted.

In any case, Amit said, if the services now performed by the ministry are transferred to a private company, as the government proposes, the present situation will have to be rectified, and it is therefore advisable that this be done immediately.

## THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

The Institute of Contemporary Jewry

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Exhibition of Books

of the

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on December 27, 1977

in the Bernan Hall

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Givat Ram campus

The exhibition will remain open until January 13, 1978

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## IRMGARD WOLLNERMANN

a memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone will be held on Thursday, December 29, 1977, at 2.30 p.m. at the Old Cemetery, Hof Hacarmel, Haifa.

Those who cherish her memory will meet at the main gate of the cemetery. We wish to express our thanks to the many who shared our grief.

Her husband, Haim Wollnermann  
Her daughter, Sora-Law, Grandson  
Irith, Eytan and Alon Hamburger

Our dear cousin and aunt

## NELLY ZERKOWITZ

has left us forever.

The funeral took place in Haifa on December 26, 1977.

The Family

## MAX BERGER

of Leipzig, Germany, and New York, U.S.A.

on the 30th anniversary of his passing.

December 27 (Tevet 17).

Son, Jerry Berger, and wife, Roberta

and grandchildren, Minda and Garrie

הולדת 100



## led gets re years, iff fine

David Peled, former director of the Israel Defense Forces, was yesterday sentenced to five years in jail and a fine of IL400,000. He was convicted on December 19 of accepting bribes totalling IL100,000 from the late international lawyer William Robinson, and of special favours from the agency and S. Friedman firm. Judge Peled noted that Peled had a department that employed 100 workers in sensitive jobs involving the collection of money. In the nature of things, they often face the temptation to accept bribes, benefits or favours. Judge Peled noted, it is all the more important that those at the top have clean hands and be above suspicion, so they can serve as an example to many subordinates. It is a matter of extreme regret that the accused, who was in his work and devoted to it, did not pass the test but fell to the lust for personal gain," Peled said.

Peled, 42, was born in 1935 in the village of Beit She'an, near Haifa. He served in the IDF for 15 years, rising to the rank of colonel. He was discharged in 1960. He was married and has two children. He was arrested in 1976 on charges of accepting bribes from Robinson and Friedman.

## charged in customs fraud

A (Him). — A customs inspector and a customs agent are accused of fraud and conspiracy to defraud the state. The customs inspector, Shimon Yonatan, 32, and the customs agent, Shimon Yonatan, 32, are accused of fraud and conspiracy to defraud the state. They are accused of defrauding the state by accepting bribes from importers. The customs inspector, Shimon Yonatan, 32, and the customs agent, Shimon Yonatan, 32, are accused of fraud and conspiracy to defraud the state. They are accused of defrauding the state by accepting bribes from importers.

## Madon Hospital has new emergency ward

by GOSHANA LEISSER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
NYA. — The first emergency ward in this town will be dedicated to the private hospital, the Madon Hospital in the 10-bed unit has a fully equipped outpatient operating room, "poison station" with anti-poison for every conceivable poison, and director Dr. Mordechai



David Peled (Old Keren)

January 11, for medical reasons. In cases of bribery where the motive was financial gain, Judge Peled noted, it was only fitting to add a fine in line with the amount of the bribes involved. He accepted the request of District Attorney Michael Kirshch to permit the accused to serve additional time in jail in lieu of the IL400,000 fine. (Him)

return for which they managed to release three shipments of imported goods at Haifa Port without undergoing inspection. The customs inspector is charged with paying Cohen IL40,000 and Shimon IL400,000, in return for which he was able to smuggle in a container with electronic instruments and carpets, in addition to the 800 bottles of mineral water declared. The duty, the purchase tax, and the value added tax on the contents of the container should have come to IL1,148,578, the indictment says. The customs agent is said to have been the go-between who arranged the deals.

Certain told The Jerusalem Post. The town's Magen David Adom station will still be vital in providing home doctor service and treating minor cases, he added. The director of the ward, Dr. Joseph Weil, said the hospital has until now had a grossly inadequate two-bed receiving room. The urgency of public need intensified fundraising activities for a larger one, he said.

## Tamir introduces bill to 'help police fight crime'

By AARON SITTNER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A government-sponsored amendment to the Criminal Code, purportedly designed to "help police in their fight against crime" and to hasten justice, was voted by the Knesset to committee yesterday after a brief floor debate. Tabling the amendment, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir explained that, under existing law, when a judge releases a suspect on bail despite police objections, only a district attorney has the authority to ask the court for a 48-hour delay in the release. In that time an appeal may be made to a higher court against the judge's decision to grant bail.

Now the government wants to change the law and give the police the right to request the 48-hour delay in release on bail. "This is merely a technical change in the statute and will in no way curtail suspect's rights," Minister Tamir told the House. "We have

found that frequently the police have difficulty locating a district attorney who can familiarize himself with the case, appear in court and make the formal request. As a result, many police investigations have suffered as suspects who should have been kept in detention were set free." Another section in the amendment would remove Saturdays and Jewish holidays from the 48-hour bail-release delay period, to give the district attorneys sufficient time to prepare their appeals.

The third part of the amendment would give a judge the power to pass sentence on a person who confesses to a crime even if the other person or persons standing trial with him for the same crime do not confess — without waiting for the other suspects' trial to end.

As the law now stands, a confessed criminal in a joint case may not be sentenced until completion of the court proceedings against all the suspects. Tamir said the amendment leads to unreasonable delay in justice, and the time has come to improve the law.

## Tel Aviv hair-dresser fatally stabbed

By ARTHUR KNEELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A 32-year-old hair-dresser was found stabbed to death yesterday in his bachelor apartment in Rehovot. The body of Pierre Rosenthal, a Holocaust survivor, was discovered by the victim's elderly mother.

Rosenthal, who owned a hair-dressing shop in Rehovot, failed to show up for work yesterday. When his mother went to his apartment to inquire about him in the afternoon, she found his body on the bed. The door to the flat was closed but not locked, she said.

Police investigators said Rosenthal was dressed in jeans and a brown sweater. There were stab wounds on his chest and abdomen. At 4 p.m. yesterday police were still checking out Rosenthal's apartment and taking statements from neighbors.

## Plasma technology expected to provide many jobs in 1980s

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The youngest and most exciting field in the applied physical sciences — how to make use of the plasma state, which physicists call the "fourth state of matter" — is the subject of a symposium that will take place at the Technion here.

The study day, the first on the subject ever held in Israel, will bring scientists to the Technion's chemical department to discuss what the opportunities are for employment in the future employment of skilled persons at many levels, including scientists who might otherwise have to look for work abroad.

Applications of the plasma state, which comes in addition to the solid, liquid and gaseous states, are divided into three categories: "high" temperatures (above 10,000 degrees), "medium" (1,000 to 100,000 degrees), and "low" (below 1,000 degrees). The latter field — to which the study day will be devoted — makes it possible, among other things, to conduct certain operations involving ionization with

ment and taking statements from neighbors. According to one neighbor, the victim's dog — a German shepherd named Coco — had started barking about 2 a.m., perhaps because an intruder had entered the apartment. However, the woman who lives in the apartment just below Rosenthal's said she had heard no barking or any other noise. Police are investigating the possibility that whoever killed Rosenthal was known to him, and that he was not disordered as if after a robbery.

Neighbors said Rosenthal had lived in the building for 15 or 20 years. But he evidently kept to himself, since no one there seemed to know very much about him. They described him only as a quiet, unassuming individual, a Holocaust survivor who had come to Israel from France after World War II.

a fraction of the energy ordinarily needed, at enormous savings. It is expected to revolutionize the metals, chemical, aeronautical and electronics industries in the '80s. For example, it normally takes one and a quarter tons of petroleum to process one ton of ammonia gas. Plasma technology can achieve this with as little as 20 kilos of petrol, and at far lower cost. In addition, large amounts of heat are released, which can be harnessed to generate steam and electricity. Plasma technology has been under intensive research in the U.S., Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan since the early sixties. It was pioneered in Israel by the late Prof. Gerhard Schmidt at the Weizmann Institute, but work there ended with his death.

Tomorrow's symposium will be chaired by engineer Alexander Goldberg, former president of the Technion, and the main address will be given by Technion Prof. Yuri Khalil, formerly of the Moscow Academy of Sciences and one of the pioneers in the field.

## Disagreement over Beit Tina statistics:

# How many deaths is too many?

By SUSAN BELLOS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

One hundred and fifty deaths in 15 years in an institution for the retarded is not an "astounding" figure, the director of services for the retarded in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Dr. Meir Hovav, told The Post yesterday.

He was referring to the Beit Tina private institution, whose owners, Shimon and Tina Peled, are under arrest following the recent death of two teenage boys, allegedly from malnutrition.

"You have to look at their life expectancy in the first place," he said. "Retarded people die young. Why don't you ask how many people die in Hadassah?"

Hovav, who admitted he is not an expert in the field of care of the retarded, has held his present position for six months and learned "on the job." His training is in general education and sociology, he said.

However, Dr. Yehuda Shapira, an expert in pediatric neurology from Hadassah's pediatrics department, who specializes in the care of the retarded, said yesterday he was "very disturbed" by the death statistics. It is true that retarded children, like other handicapped persons, tend to be ill more than normal children; but it is also true that children invariably do worse in institutions than at home. Even the

best institutional conditions, with a ratio of one nurse to six children, are inferior to family care, he said. Furthermore, it is unfair to compare mortality rates for the retarded with those at Hadassah — where acutely sick children and adults are admitted. In homes for the retarded, wards may or may not be ill, Shapira said.

Dr. Hovav, asked what the ministry will do about the recommendations of the Bank-Mikkelsen report (by a Danish expert in the care of the retarded, published in part last week), said he thought only about half of the 4,800 children and adults now in institutions could be taken out and treated in a community framework. Bank-Mikkelsen urged the replacement of institutions by day-care centres, hostels, and other arrangements which would permit the retarded to remain in the community.

Regarding the institutions severely criticized in the "unpublished" appendix which was leaked to the press, Hovav said he wanted two — Netua and Rhuma — split up, and Netua re-organized. However, he doubted whether this could be done in the near future. "It's easy to get a room full of journalists — but can you get me a room full of directors of homes for the retarded?" Hovav blamed the lack of per-

sonnel and the lack of community care on the "intolerant" Israeli public, pointing out that Bank-Mikkelsen too had emphasized negative attitude Israelis have to the retarded. Dr. Shapira was unwilling to blame parents, "since they are desperate," even with mildly retarded children, because "there is just proper day care and they often send their kids to an institution as a resort." Yet it is unreasonable to expect a stranger (in an institution) to take better care of a child than parents do, Bank-Mikkelsen pointed out that many institutions in Israel are geographically isolated, and Shapira said many families lose contact with their children once they are institutionalized.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs spokesman Avraham Hoffman has asked all persons with relevant information about Beit Tina to come forward and testify before the ministry's inquiry committee January 5.

Last week, Minister Israel Kirshat said that he was interested in setting up an inspection committee composed of interested citizens who would be legally empowered to enter and examine institutions for the retarded. However, he said, "it's something that I can do immediately."

## Two contenders left in Haifa race for Labour's mayoral candidate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Three contenders for the Labour Party's nomination for mayor have withdrawn from the contest: Mayor Yoram Zolot, city councillor Meir Bar-Rav-Hai and town clerk Moshe Rotem. Two remain.

Labour Party insiders who know the mood among the 330-or-so members of the party's district council who are Haifa residents (and entitled to vote on the mayoral candidate) say that none of the three drop-outs had any chance of winning the nomination in the secret ballot scheduled for Thursday.

The two remaining contenders are

Arye Gur-Eli and Eliezer Rafaeli, both political backbenchers known as hard-working men. Gur-Eli was northern district engineer of the telephone department in the 1950s and 60s, and was recently director-general of the Labour Ministry for nine years. Rafaeli has been president of Haifa University.

"It will be a closely contested race, neck and neck, as far as we can feel the pulse of the electoral body," an insider said yesterday.

The government has yet to fix a date for the local authorities elections, which must take place between May and November next year.

## No rise seen in ministers' pay

Jerusalem Post Reporter

There will be no major rise in ministers' salaries — just yet. That is the result of yesterday's debate of the Knesset Finance Committee's subcommittee on ministerial wages.

During the hot debate two weeks ago several proposals were raised to increase salaries by 10 to 20 percent — which would have meant a rise of up to about IL3,500 a month of the ministers' IL23,000 salaries. The subcommittee's thinking now is to limit the raise and to postpone it until the general wage picture in the economy becomes clearer.

## 'Rafal' to get freedom of Kiryat Shmona

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — The municipality decided in a meeting on Sunday to make Aluf Rafal (Rafael) Elit a freeman of the town.

General Elit, who now serves as head of the army General Staff Branch, will be the sixth person to receive this honorary title. The last recipient was the late chief of staff, Rav-Aluf David (Dado) Elazar. Elit is being honoured for his activities on behalf of the town and the northern border area when he was in charge of the Northern Command. The ceremony will take place in mid-January.

TREATMENT. — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has been released from a hospital after successful treatment of an unspecified illness, Japan's Kyodo news service reported yesterday, quoting Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

## THE JERUSALEM POST REPORTS FROM CAIRO AND ISMAILIYA



ANAN SAFADI  
from  
CAIRO



ERWIN FRENKEL  
from  
ISMAILIYA

The Jerusalem Post invites you to a first-hand report-back meeting with its Editor, Erwin Frenkel, and Middle East Affairs Editor, Anan Safadi, just returned from Ismailiya and Cairo respectively. Plenty of time for questions.

Premiere showing of the film 'SADAT IN JERUSALEM' by Israeli Film Services

TONIGHT  
TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 8.30 p.m.  
JERUSALEM HILTON  
Admission Free

## Terrorists spark fire exchange

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULA. — Terrorists and Lebanese forces exchanged fire early yesterday morning after terrorists with machineguns and mortars opened up against a position on Tel Sheikha, near Marjayun, held by the Lebanese forces.

The terrorist fire came from the area of Ebel a-Said and El-Khiam. The Lebanese army has responded, and a Lebanese officer said they succeeded in silencing the enemy fire.

## Begin, Sadat share university award

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEVA. — Ben-Gurion University of the Negev has awarded the first annual Amity Award to Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat for their "courage and wisdom in opening the gates of understanding in the Middle East."

Nessim Gaon, chairman of the university's board of governors, notified Begin and Sadat of the award yesterday in Ismailiya. Gaon went to Ismailiya as a personal guest of the Prime Minister.

University president Yosef Tekoa also said that the university, known for its desert research activities, is prepared to cooperate with Egypt in the development of its vast desert areas and in better utilization of its water resources.

## Cassit owner fined for holding hashish

TEL AVIV (Him). — Moshe Iah-Cassit, owner of the Gersh cafe in Disengoff, was convicted yesterday of possession of a small amount of hashish and sentenced to pay a IL600 fine. He was cleared of possession of dangerous fireworks.

In response to a request by the defense attorney, the knife on which the hashish was found will be returned to the defendant.

Iah-Cassit was arrested in October 1976 and released on bail.

## Small chief to Iran

TERHERAN (AP). — The Iranian royal court announced yesterday that Somalia President Mohammed Siad Barre will make his first state visit to Iran beginning today. Immediately after the Somali president's two-day visit, King Hussein of Jordan will meet with the Shah and will remain in Iran to meet with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The Shah disclosed a few weeks ago that Iran had given Somalia some light weapons, but not as much as it would have liked because U.S. curbs on deliveries of American weapons to third countries.

As from 1.178 the manufacturers are to introduce increased prices

# HURRY!

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9. Preparation for stereo system
10. Wall-to-wall carpets.

**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Vincenzo Lancia — the builder of the first Lancia Motor car, dreamt that one day, his name would feature on the list of World Champions. Even his wildest dreams, however, did not cover the possibility of winning the World Championship three times in succession. But, one thing's for sure. Way back in 1906, Vincenzo Lancia believed that there was a future in what he was doing.



**WORLD CHAMPION**



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Real Report Institute  
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism  
Light Industries Division  
**Gold Jewelry Design Competition**  
part of the  
**Jerusalem Jewelry, Arts and Crafts Fair**  
Designers, jewellers and artists are invited to participate in the competition. They should submit jewelry which can, but need not have stones set in. Jewelry will be displayed at the Fair, which will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem, between April 8 and 14, 1978.  
Not date for registration: February 6 — 14, 1978  
Registration fee: IL200  
Registration forms and the competition regulations are available at the Arts and Crafts Centre, Telcar Ltd., 34 Hamegeer St., Tel: 03-37538. Sunday — Thursday, 9 a.m. — 2 p.m.



## Xmas bombs hit Paris

PARIS (Reuters). — Two more bombs exploded in Paris yesterday, the latest in a series of Christmas-season attacks, and police said separate urban terrorist groups had claimed responsibility.

One bomb seriously damaged Villepinte railway station, on the line linking Paris with the Charles de Gaulle Airport, and the other ripped through a cafe in suburban Pantin. There were no casualties in either attack.

The blasts followed the Christmas Day attack on the country residence of French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais. A group of men fired shotguns through the front door of the house and Marchais chased off the attackers with a hunting rifle.

Also on Christmas, explosions seriously damaged a cabaret-restaurant off the Champs Elysee in central Paris and the courthouse at Aix en Provence.

Police said an unknown organization calling itself the Revolutionary Anti-Redist Group had claimed responsibility for yesterday's safe blast at Pantin, and the Corsican National Liberation Front (FNLC) had said it had blown up the railway station at Villepinte.

## Soviets trace mystery men behind comics conspiracy

MOSCOW (AP). — U.S. comic books are being used by the military-industrial complex to inculcate American kids with "bourgeois ideology," anti-Communism and disrespect for science, according to a new Soviet book on life in the West.

The unusual attack on comics is found in "Imperialism: The Enemy of Humanity," an anthology of newspaper and journal articles, currently appearing in Soviet bookstores.

One essay on comics condemns the "Captain America" series, a popular American comic book, for portraying the hero as "the apostle of the 'Free World' in the struggle with Communism." It also says comic book references to mad scientists are an insult to scientific work.

The article, signed by N. Kalaitan and A. Sosnovsky, concentrates on violent action comics and ignores lighter comics of the "Peanuts" and "Dennis the Menace" variety. Sensing a deep political significance, it says:

"Comics not only continue to

praise abstract violence and cruelty, but in their most extreme forms propagandize the ideas of militarism and anti-Communism under the disguise of art and light entertainment."

The authors claim this comic-book conspiracy is controlled by the "powerful hand" of ruling class and militarist interests. Evidence shows, they report, that the "thread of control over the distribution of comics leads to the U.S. military-industrial complex."

"Imperialism: The Enemy of Humanity" also attacks violence on American television, corruption (in the U.S.), U.S. crime and the allegedly miserable life of western children.

It concludes that the capitalist world is "a world that lives by the laws of the jungle."

The Soviet press frequently uses cartoons and comic strips to illustrate its own arguments and to convey shortcomings in the Soviet Union and the West. But all such humour follows the official line.

ISMAILIYA (AP). — Text of the statements and news conference of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday at the conclusion of their Middle East summit meeting: (The remarks were in English, unless otherwise noted).

**Sadat's statement:**

In the name of God, let me seize this opportunity to express my gratitude for the efforts you have done to cover the historical moments here in Ismailiya. As you know, after my visit to Jerusalem on the 20th of November, a new spirit prevails in the area and we have agreed in Jerusalem and in Ismailiya also to continue our efforts towards achieving a comprehensive settlement.

We have agreed upon raising the level of the representation in the Cairo conference to ministerial level and as you have heard yesterday (Sunday) we have agreed upon two committees — a political committee and a military committee headed by ministers of foreign affairs and ministers of defence. The military committee will convene in Cairo. The political committee will convene in Jerusalem.

Those committees shall work in the context of the Cairo conference, meaning that they will report to the plenary whenever they reach any decision. The question of the withdrawal we have made progress, but on the Palestinian question, which we consider the core and crux of the problem here in this area, the Egyptian and Israeli delegations have discussed the Palestinian problem.

The position of Egypt is that on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip a Palestinian state should be established. The position of Israel is that Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria, the West Bank of Jordan, and the Gaza Strip should enjoy self rule.

We have agreed that because we have differed on the issue, the issue will be discussed in the political committee of the Cairo preparatory conference.

I hope I have given you some light upon our work and thank you again.

**Begin's statement:**

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have come here as a hopeful prime minister and I am leaving a happy man. The conference in Ismailiya has been successful. We will continue with the momentum of the peace-making process.

Now starts the phase of the most serious negotiations — how to establish peace between Egypt and Israel as part of a comprehensive settlement throughout this Middle East. These two days are very good days for Egypt, Israel and for peace.

May I express our gratitude to the president for his gracious hospitality bestowed upon me, upon my friends and colleagues, the Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and the Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and our collaborators and advisers.

This is the second meeting between President Sadat and myself after the historic event of his breakthrough visit to Jerusalem.

Here, too, may I say, we spoke as friends. We want to establish real peace. There are problems to discuss and in these two committees, the chairmanship of which we will rotate between our respective ministers, those serious negotiations and talks will take place.

Now my friends and I will leave Ismailiya and Egypt with the faith that we contributed to the peace-making process and there is hope that, with God's help, President Sadat and I and our friends will establish peace.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. News conference.

**Q:** Mr. Begin, what are the advantages of two or three committees working in tandem rather than a cohesive peace forum and since you and President Sadat obviously coordinated these discussions, do you expect to meet soon and frequently?

**Begin:** The committees will start with their work quite soon. In the first week of January they will work every day. We hope for good and concrete results. President Sadat and I also agreed during private talks, if necessary, from time to time we shall meet again.

**Q:** Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat, would you say Egypt and Israel are about to achieve a peace treaty in a couple months?

**Sadat:** We are working towards a comprehensive settlement. As I said before, we want to establish peace in the area. Without a comprehensive settlement we can't achieve peace.

**Begin:** I agree with the president.

**Q:** To Begin: What about the declaration of intention you were both to announce? And how do the proposals you submitted to President Carter differ from those you brought here?

**Begin:** The statement made by the president is an agreed upon statement. So we don't need now an additional written declaration. We agreed to continue the efforts to establish a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 and to establish these committees. This is the basic agreement. This is the most important development at the Ismailiya conference.

Our colleagues and friends will

# Ismailiya summit

continue with the efforts as the president and I explained. We have presented to President Sadat the proposals I took to President Carter. There were a few amendments not of decisive importance. And yesterday at the conference I presented all our proposals in detail. The president listened very attentively and now the committees may have counter-proposals by Egypt as is natural in the process of negotiating peace treaties.

**Q:** Looking beyond a peace settlement, can you tell us something about your long-term grand designs for peace? How to satisfy your people's expectations of a better life, of a renaissance in this Middle East cradle of civilization? Are you in favour of cooperation in science, education, agriculture, industry, trade and cultural exchanges between your two countries and eventually between Israel and the Arab world as a whole?

**Sadat:** Well, the two committees will start, and as I said, will report to the plenary. Let me say this — we are working towards a comprehensive settlement in the area here and the nature of peace is on the agenda between both sides of the two committees, and all that you have mentioned will be discussed in the committees.

**Begin:** May I congratulate you, Mr. Sadat (Maurice Carr, of Israel's Foreign Service), on the posture you read to us and I think this is a very good vision and when we establish peace, all those good things you put into your question will be put into realization.

**Q:** Mr. President, is the gap on the Palestinians unbridgeable?

**Sadat:** In as much as we shall be continuing in the Cairo conference to discuss whatever points of difference between us, we shall continue. As Prime Minister Begin has said, it need be we shall meet again. I don't think there is any gap that cannot be bridged between us.

**Q:** President, do you agree that Egypt not only holds the key to peace in the Middle East, but also that no combination of Arab countries can wage war in the foreseeable future against Israel?

**Sadat:** Well, maybe you have heard my speech. We were sincere in war and we are sincere for peace since my visit to Jerusalem last November. Let us sit together like civilized people and discuss whatever problem between us. Let us agree upon the fact that the October war should be the last war. We did not expect this at all. The continuation of our efforts will answer all this.

**Q:** What about waging war without Egypt?

**Sadat:** Well, we have here, for sure, in the Arab world, in this area here, the key to war and peace. In Egypt here, this is a fact, an historic fact. Well, I can't speak for anyone but I can say this.

**Q:** Mr. President, can the West Bank Palestinian issue be solved without a role for the PLO?

**Sadat:** There should be a solution for this problem. We have passed it to the political committee that we have agreed upon in the Cairo conference. For sure, we shall find a solution. Because, as I have said before, the Palestinian question is the crux of the whole problem. Maybe in the future, after the political committee works and the discussions start, a new situation will develop.

**Begin:** The organization called the PLO is bent on the destruction of Israel. It is written in their charter. They never changed their position. As I stated time and again, from our point of view everything is negotiable except the destruction of Israel. Therefore, this organization is no partner to our negotiations.

Now as I read before I reached Ismailiya, the spokesman of this organization threatened the life of President Sadat — speaking about one bullet that may change the course of events. So now we have a situation, after Tripoli, in which such threats are issued both against Israel and Egypt. We want to discuss

the problem of the Palestinian Arabs with our Egyptian friends. We want to negotiate with the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs and this we are going to do in the first week of January.

**Q:** Is there any possibility that other Arab countries will join the conference? Will you keep King Hussein of Jordan informed?

**Sadat:** For sure I will be informing King Hussein of all the developments that have taken place here in Ismailiya and let us hope that others will join yet in the next stage.

**Q:** In view of the dramatic changes that have taken place, have you, Mr. President, changed your mind about delaying diplomatic relations for future generations?

**Sadat:** As I have said before, the nature of peace is one of the important points that is on the agenda for the two committees and for the plenary session after that. Let me tell you this — it is now not more than 35 or 40 days since my visit to Jerusalem. Everything has changed. Everything has changed since that visit took place. I quite agree with those who say that the world after the Jerusalem visit is completely different to the world before the visit.

**Q:** Seven years ago the U.S. and China started ping-pong diplomacy. Will you open the borders to allow sportsmen of both sides, even at this stage, and in that way to allow people to know each other and play together? The Egyptian football team — which I'm told is better than Israel's — could play the Israel team.

**Sadat:** It is not yet ripe. But for sure we shall be continuing our discussions in our meetings. As you have heard, there will be a committee here and a committee there and gradually we shall be in a position to reach agreement upon all what you are proposing here.

**Q:** I was asking about troop reductions in the Sinai. Is that possible?

**Sadat:** Let us hope that in a few weeks we shall be in a position to report.

**Begin:** Yes. Yes. We hope so. When peace comes on, both countries, all countries, in the Middle East will be able to reduce their military forces and expenditure which is eating up our substance and resources to the liquidation of poverty, development of agriculture and industry. This is our common aim.

**Q:** I was asking about troop reduction at this stage.

**Begin:** We do hope for the possibility of reducing troops from all sides.

**Q:** On what moral grounds, Mr. Begin, are you denying the Palestinians the West Bank and Gaza their right to self-determination? And you, Mr. President, on what moral grounds can you negotiate about the future of the Palestinian representative present?

**Begin:** One correction, my friend. I belong to the Palestinian people, too. Because I am a Palestinian Jew and there are Palestinian Arabs. But, of course, we want to live in human dignity, in liberty, justice and equality of rights. Therefore, I brought the president a proposal of self-rule for the first time in the history of the Palestinian Arabs. Now we have established a political committee. We stated our positions

have been in the subconscious of all of us and when I made my step, in my calculation, really, I knew my people would agree to it. But I never thought that they will go to this extent. It is a natural feeling and there is no fear at all. There will be no revival of anything that has happened in the past.

**Q:** Mr. President, Mr. Begin, have you reached the stage where mutual troop reductions in the Sinai are possible?

**Sadat:** Let us hope that in a few weeks we shall be in a position to report.

**Begin:** Yes. Yes. We hope so. When peace comes on, both countries, all countries, in the Middle East will be able to reduce their military forces and expenditure which is eating up our substance and resources to the liquidation of poverty, development of agriculture and industry. This is our common aim.

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the Golan Heights, as I told you, and we are backed up with the principles in the Arab strategy. A whenever we reach agreement upon these points between us in the committees, in the political and military committees, after that every country should negotiate for himself.

**Begin:** I do want to express hope that President (Hafez) Assad (of Syria) will join our common front. We want a comprehensive peace treaty. We want peace with our neighbours to the south, to the north and to the east and when President Assad agrees to negotiate with us, we will be willing to negotiate with him. This is a problem of northern border of Israel and common border of Israel and Syria.

**Q:** I am an Egyptian journalist and I want to ask Mr. Begin in language.

**Begin:** You want to speak to me in Hebrew? I understand Hebrew (laughter).

**Q:** (In Hebrew) Mr. Prime Minister, I want to ask you if the initiative of President Sadat brought about profound changes in your thinking and outlook, and also if you see the future of Israel and Middle East after peace.

**Begin:** (In Hebrew) Firstly, I want to tell you, you speak better Hebrew than I do. (In English, address Sadat) I want you to know my special feeling towards you. I do (laughter) Congratulations. No, I want answer. I thank you for your question. (In Hebrew) I want to say to the visit of President Sadat, Jerusalem was a visit of historic significance, for the whole Jewish people, for all the peoples, and we worked well on a peace plan, and brought this peace plan before the president, and we explained it detail yesterday in the joint meeting when we were alone, and when two delegations met.

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## Turkish colonel arrested as spy

ANKARA (UPI). — Military sources yesterday confirmed Sunday's newspaper reports of the arrest of a top-ranking Turkish intelligence officer for allegedly selling state secrets to American and British intelligence agencies.

The source said military police had arrested Col. Sahabatdin Savasan, an officer in the National Intelligence Service, on Sunday.

Sources said Savasan will be tried in a military court on charges of spying for a foreign country. He faces up to 15 years' imprisonment if convicted.

## Consulate bombed

NEW YORK (AP). — An explosion at the Venezuelan Consulate across the street from St. Patrick's Cathedral shook Midtown New York early yesterday, shattering the streets with plate glass and blowing out windows several floors up.

Although there were many Christmas shoppers in the area, there were no reports of injuries.

A man saying he represented Omega Seven, a violent anti-Castro group, called the Associated Press and said the bombing was in response to the imprisonment in Venezuela of Dr. Orlando Bosch, identified as "a patriot." The caller did not explain why Bosch had been imprisoned.

## Chancellor Schmidt to Cairo today

BONN (AP). — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt leaves today for an official visit to Egypt and talks with President Anwar Sadat. On the way home, Schmidt is scheduled to visit Romania.

West German officials said Schmidt, host to Sadat on a visit to West Germany last year, will also meet with Premier Mamdouh Salem and Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League.

According to the announcement, Schmidt and Sadat are to hold a joint news conference during the chancellor's visit.

Schmidt will remain in Egypt after the official portion of the trip to spend New Year's Day in the ancient Nile Valley city of Luxor before flying on to Romania.

## Radio editor attacked

ROME (AP). — A radio editor was attacked and wounded by two youths here early yesterday.

Roberto la Spada, 27, said he was leaving the offices of Radio Citta Futura after ending his shift at 1 a.m. when one of two youths on a motor scooter shot at him. La Spada was wounded in the side and one arm.

Radio Citta Futura is one of Italy's many private radio stations connected with the extreme left, and police blamed the attack on rightist extremists.

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Alhambra



# War on the chess board

By IVAN STEFANOVIĆ



Viktor Korchnoi (AP wirephoto)

BERGRADE (AP). — Soviet endgame specialist, Viktor Korchnoi, using psychological warfare tactics similar to those of former world chess champion Robert Fischer of the U.S., is well on his way to a gruelling match for the world title.

The hot-headed, ebullient 46-year-old has stormed to a commanding lead over the Soviet Union's Boris Spassky in a 20-game match to decide the challenger to Soviet champion Anatoly Karpov for the world title next year.

"I like a little tension. I like war," Korchnoi said of his approach to chess.

Korchnoi's behaviour in the match here has led some critics to compare him to the whimsical, demanding Fischer, legendary for his use of psychological warfare against his opponents.

Korchnoi showed up in Belgrade with his arm in a sling and scalp wounds from an automobile accident, deciding he would not bother to ask for postponement of the November 15 start of the match. Then, with the match about to begin, he requested and was granted a five-day postponement.

To further unnerve his opponent, Korchnoi flatly predicted a 10.5 to 6.5 victory for himself, displaying a confidence bordering on contempt.

When the match began, Spassky sat nearly motionless in his chair, deep in concentration on his moves. Korchnoi would rub his hands together loudly, nonchalantly making his move, then retreat to a compartment in the wings of the stage like a manager charged with inspecting the work of a newly hired employee.

At the end of each game, or at adjournment, Korchnoi — like Fischer — would depart immediately, leaving Spassky hovering over the chess board analyzing moves and errors of judgement.

KORCHNOI lives in the spacious, two-story Hotel Metropole and arrives for the games by car, fortified with a few spoons of caviar or brain food. Spassky takes a five-minute walk across the park from his more modest Hotel Excelsior to the Dom Sindikata Hall where the match is being played.

Korchnoi kept Spassky waiting for five minutes beyond the scheduled start of the seventh game — another favourite Fischer tactic — but Spassky kept cool and appeared to have the advantage for the first time at adjournment. But Korchnoi worked out a solution that none of the experts had considered and upset Spassky's lead.

Spassky finally won his first game a week ago in the 11th game of the match.

"I WOULD compare Spassky's game to Mozart's music," one expert observer said. "Korchnoi, on the other hand, is more like Beethoven — thoughtful, penetrating, carrying a lot of weight and plenty of fortissimo."

"Spassky now plays like an average grandmaster but, and this is of crucial importance, without inspiration," another said. "Korchnoi, however, reminds more of a whirlwind working up tremendous waves that crush everything standing in their way."

THIS AGGRESSIVE style of play has practically doomed Spassky's hopes of regaining the world throne he occupied from 1969 until his loss to Fischer in 1973.

Korchnoi, meanwhile, is already looking forward with a certain un-suppressed glee to a match with Karpov.

Korchnoi said he has little regard for the style and manner of play of the 27-year-old "wonder boy" of the Soviet Union. He said he was forced to lose to help promote Karpov's stardom.

He said he received threatening letters when he beat Karpov twice before leaving his homeland, and he added with a chuckle that further successes against the world champion could have caused bricks to fall on his head.

Korchnoi is not unlike Fischer in another respect, an awareness of the financial attractions of world class chess. He said he has earned more money since leaving the Soviet Union in mid-1970 than he had in his entire previous life.

PARIS. — Few Parisians who pass an elegant six-story office block a stone's throw from the Champs Elysees know its shameful secret: it was built illegally by uninsured workers who were not declared to the authorities by a boss who never paid a centime in taxes.

"Moonlighting" — the use of undeclared labour — has become a scourge in France, a country with 4.2m. unemployed but with one worker in 10 now deriving a sizeable slice of his income from this source.

Employers complain that their prices are being undercut by this form of unfair competition. The jobless say that the prevalence of "moonlighting" makes it impossible for them to obtain registered employment.

Earnings from moonlighting are estimated at seven billion francs a year. But during the past 12 months the French courts have convicted only 11 people for engaging in this forbidden activity. Sentences imposed by the penal code range from a fine of between 600 and 2000 francs and jail terms of from 10 days to one month.

For the building industry in the Paris area, work performed by moonlighters is reckoned as equivalent to 4,500 full-time jobs a year with a turnover of 40 billion francs. Taxes evaded add up to 150m. francs and unpaid social security contributions to 280m. francs.

WHAT'S IN a name? Plenty, according to Prof. Sasson Liebowitz, who combines to Hebrew family names and puns between the heads of those renegades reverting, slyly, mind you, to their Diaspora names (Tuesday, 2nd progr., 1255 — "Fivo Minute With...")

Some renegades have acquired "double dekkers" (his term), hyphenated combinations of their Diaspora and Hebrew names. What may sound natural with a "Smith-Jones" doesn't come off with a "Simha-Zygmund Karjuszinskiy" — Mamtali of Rishon LeZion, even if he insists that everyone call him "Zig".

Personally I find the ancient Biblical naming system quite satisfactory. You are Ben of your father. I even find this slightly aristocratic, something like a Hebrew "von" which is also what the Hebrew word means.

Besides, Professor Somokh didn't have the problem of changing his name — which is an original.

GIDEON LEV ARI has a radio-phonetic voice second to none. I've heard him referred to as "the voice of the desert". This is one of the nicest, if also backhanded, compliments any interviewer can pay his interlocutor.

Gideon has competition insofar as his voice is concerned. In snake-charming, he is still The Supreme. His victim last Friday was the Likud's Haim Landau, who also owns a fine, deep-rumbling basso. The former MK was a member of the prime minister's retinue in Washington and before that was attached to the UN delegation. Now it seems he is to be promoted even further and that gives him a certain status.

TEACHING Yiddishkeit (Jewish culture) is a bare translation has always been a challenge. Where the authorities did not ban the transmission of Jewish traditions, sheer ignorance or poverty created a formidable handicap.

The Bible knows of no such institution as a school. The idea of the Lawgiver was that father teaches his son both the fear of God and his trade. But what if the father was an ignoramus? No wonder the populace of the Promised Land was often awayed away by idolaters.

It was only during the last years of the Second Temple that Grand Priest Yehoshua Ben Gamla gave instructions that tutors be maintained in all towns, great or small, at the expense of the community, to impart the knowledge of the Law to boys of six and seven. Ben Gamla realised that a nation losing its secular

organization could hope for some sort of cohesion only if every one of its members were a scholar.

The methods of handing down tradition among Jews changed little over 25 centuries — perhaps, 20 centuries. The late Dr. Nathan Morris has a 1,000-page study of this in his "History of Jewish Education." Though his work covers the subject only to the end of the 18th century, the last volume of the book in its Hebrew version was recently published by Rubin Mass, Jerusalem.

Dr. Morris, who died an oc-

# France's moonlighters, a profitable disgrace

LETTER FROM PARIS/Jack Maurice

Gerard Longhy, president of the Paris Building Federation's anti-moonlighting committee, says: "When our order books were full, this form of unfair competition was not too serious. But we ought to have reacted sooner."

Now the crisis has got completely out of hand. Sales of paving tiles increased by 30 per cent over the past two years. But more and more building firms have gone bankrupt. "What happens to the tiles? They are being used by unregistered workers. It's the same with the booming sales of cement."

Longhy holds the state responsible. He says: "By underpaying its civil servants and putting them on short time the government encourages people to take on extra work in order to make ends meet. Heavy Value Added Tax on maintenance tasks like painting, plumbing and electricity are an incentive to the householder to look for undeclared labour."

Jean-Claude Martini, a

professional carpet-layer says: "The authorities could put an end to moonlighting by obliging suppliers of building materials to sell only to registered artisans, instead of offering trade discounts to any purchaser."

But Martini admits that he often hires unskilled personnel to lay his carpets. He says: "I pay them less than the official hourly wage. But they don't have to pay income tax and I don't have to declare the V.A.T. or social security dues which I owe."

Seasonal farm work, accountancy, secretarial services and gardening are notorious for the proportion of "lump" labour involved.

But the garment industry ranks with building as the major offenders. Ljuba Susac, a 37-year-old Yugoslav-born manufacturer who has been in business in France for the past decade, says: "At least 40 per cent of the work done in the Senter rag trade area of Paris is not

declared." He adds: "This applies not only to the labour force, but to the purchase of the cloth in Belgium or Italy and to the sale of finished garments."

Manufacturers make a widespread practice of lending sewing machines to housewives who, uninsured and undeclared, work 14 hours a day in their own homes and earn up to 1,800 francs a month.

Jean Hardy, a Paris suburbanite, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the moonlighters. Hardy says: "No building firm would agree to clear the rubbish from the site on which our house was built. They said the gate was too narrow for a bulldozer to get through. One gave us a tentative estimate of 10,000 francs as the lowest charge for the job. Finally, it was done by a city parks employee in his spare time for 2,000 francs."

Jose Fernandez, a Spanish immigrant on the French dole, says: "I feel ashamed being unemployed. But, working as a house painter for private customers, I earn in a week as much as a boss would pay me in a month. And that's on top of my unemployment days, of course."

"Lump" workers are recruited from a wide range of walks of life and include students, senior executives and members of the liberal professions as well as the unemployed. Few are prepared to accept the argument that they are devaluing their own work and that of members of their profession.

Prof. Avraham Patchornik of the Waisman Institute was interviewed.

The early years were not a bed of roses for Prof. Patchornik, especially not in Ness Ziona, which his family helped found. Did you know that cotton was raised there as early as 1885 and it wasn't Sam Hamburger who first introduced it to this country?

PROF. PATCHORNIK still remembers the overcast raincoat bought for him the year he attended third grade. It served him through secondary school, but, by that time, as a jacket.

One thing that didn't change in Ness Ziona was the firm belief that its inhabitants were second-grade citizens — behind Rishon LeZion and Rehovot farmers.

Insofar as public Zionist bonhomie was concerned, the good people of Rishon, Rehovot and Zikhron evidently had an edge on the good things in life. The "Ness-Zionists" did find people still lower on the scale: the Arabs, "who were treated as such," the professor recalled. The Arabs in the vicinity repaid Ness Ziona in kind. Whenever disturbances did break out — which was pretty often — Ness Ziona had to pay its bloody toll. But it was always a good place to live.

The Patchorniks kept themselves with bees. Citrus had its ups and downs. Honey was always in demand, and when the going got tough, it was a good bartering object.

"We may not have had much money. But there was always plenty to eat," the professor recalled. Which is more than most of the veterans in this country can say of their own experience.

# Name games in Hebrew

LISTENING IN...Ze'ev Schul

ing up of his 29-year-old seat in the Knesset was no empty gesture. Mr. Landau admitted that he "might be" a candidate for a seat in Mr. Begin's innermost circle, preferably the cabinet.

GLA's opening question: what were the true prospects of a peace settlement or at least a general accord in the light of the forthcoming meeting between the Egyptian President and Mr. Begin in Israel on Sunday?

Mr. Landau pleaded out of this one. He wasn't in the cabinet yet and was sure that GLA didn't want to outlive whatever chances he had by letting some cats out of the bag ahead of time.

So GLA withdrew that question and promptly proceeded to wheedle just about everything out of Mr. Landau for a first close inside look at what had gone on in Washington. Mr. Landau's conclusion was that Israel faces a long drawn-out phase of negotiations. He dissociated himself from the general peace euphoria and chose instead to point out that neither the U.S. nor Great Britain were negotiating partners. Egypt was.

On "leakages" from the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee: There had been no leakages while the Likud had been on the opposition benches (with the notable exception of the Lavon affair). The only ones who could possibly hope to gain from passing on information to the press

now weren't Likud members either. The motivation? Free publicity, perhaps, or other shady advantages in cahoots with the army number talk about his past, as a construction engineer ("I helped in the Knesset.") and earlier as a "professional terrorist." He had been the Irgun Zvai Leumi's Chief of Operations from 1944 to 1948 "and the British knew it, when we visited them earlier this month."

The British were not without their sense of humour. Mr. Landau recalled that when two Ezel men were captured by the British and sentenced to a whipping, Ezel posted notices saying that they would repay the British in kind, if the sentence were carried out. They found a request pencilled in on their poster warnings:

"Please don't forget my sergeant major." Name and army number were included. When one of the Ezel men was whipped, Ezel promptly abducted a British major in Netanya and gave him a thrashing. The British officer turned to his captors and requested a certificate stating that he had been whipped. "If I'm taken again, I'll be able to prove that I've already had mine," he said.

The document was made out.

"MY FATHER'S HOUSE" (2nd Progr. 2005 hrs. Thursday) brought us another instalment in this fine series of personal recollections. This time

the conditions under which Jews lived — often a long way from the big communities and a social life regulated by the synagogue.

A father was often prevented by his business from teaching his son. He could hire a professional teacher, of course, a poor yeshiva student whose virtues as a pedagogue might be few.

All through the ages, Hebrew was the base of all teaching. Many achieved proficiency in writing Hebrew, though they may not have used it in daily life — a natural situation in an age when Latin was used, by learned Christians for their transactions. Since learning came through Hebrew texts, it was not a strange tongue, even for the common people. It was no wonder then, Dr. Morris observed, that Hebrew was revived so easily in Palestine.

# From father to son

WRITERS AND READERS/Srava Shapira

organization could hope for some sort of cohesion only if every one of its members were a scholar.

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Dr. Morris, who died an oc-

tagonist in 1970, devoted the last 15 years of his life to this work. Born in the Russian part of Poland, Morris was a yeshiva student who turned Zionist and revolutionary and was exiled to Siberia. He escaped to Eritania in 1908. Before becoming head of the Jewish Education Board in London in 1928, he taught Hebrew at his private school in Glasgow.

FOR THE majority of Jewish boys, whether in Moleen countries or in Christian Europe, education consisted of little more than reading the Hebrew Bible and an initiation into the Talmud. One must bear in mind

the conditions under which Jews lived — often a long way from the big communities and a social life regulated by the synagogue.

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# Beersheba's cultural renaissance

BEERSHEBA'S Deputy Mayor, Sam Carmel, who also holds the tourism portfolio, is trying to convince two French film-makers to add an "authentic Biblical city" near Tel Sheva. The Frenchmen are reported to be Claude Lelouch, who directed "A Man and a Woman" and to produce 20-hour films on the Bible. Ideally they would like to invite such directors as Agnès Varda and Jean-Marie Straub to participate.

Carmel has been pushing for such a Biblical city near Beersheba as a tourist attraction. He thinks maybe he has two ideas that could be combined.

BEERSHEBA is currently experiencing a "cultural renaissance" with the completion of the fifth new art centre within a year. Local entrepreneur Itzik Matishkin has even begun publishing a new monthly magazine in Beersheba, called "Fogel," to be devoted exclusively to the cultural life of the Neguev.

ABU BENJANO, director of the Arab Arts Centre, housed in a renovated Turkish Railroad station at Derech Bilal, has attracted over 10 students to the project this year on all over the Neguev. Benjano wants to see the centre sponsored by Beersheba municipality, as a full-time arts school, a cultural centre and meeting place for students, Arab and public, a site for creative projects and exhibitions and even a beginning of a Negev cinematheque.

A new instructor at the centre Maurice Kahn, a former senior teacher in primary and secondary schools at the University of Durban in South Africa, who has brought his wife and three children to Beersheba.

N ZINZIL street in Beersheba's Old City is slowly being renovated to give it a Negev artists colony.

# SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

Zvi Arenstein

Zeharia Liraz, who has been called Beersheba's "spiritual architect" is one of the leading figures behind the project. (A festive grand opening of Simlanski Street was held recently.) His own venture, the conversion of an old warehouse into a gallery and coffee house has been operating for more than a year. He is being joined by the "Sheba Art Centre," run by artist Ilana Goldberg and Uruguayan immigrant Robby Blatt. They plan to offer local artists, especially those who can't afford expensive equipment, a place to work, to teach and to exhibit. A cultural club and tea house will be part of the centre.

DUDU ZIPPORI, a 23-year-old Israeli just out of the army, has come to Beersheba from his native Netanya to practise his lifelong interest: photography. He has just opened on Sudiannak Street what he calls the country's first gallery devoted exclusively to the art. Across from Liraz's gallery, Deborah Wernick, an American immigrant who studied at the Pratt Academy in New York City, has opened an art school and gallery called "The Artists' House." Well-designed posters have lately sprouted throughout Beersheba, announcing one exhibit after another. It seems that young people with creative ideas are finding it easier to put them into effect in the Neguev.

THE NEW public library in Beersheba has not opened for a lack of books. The building, located next to the Rubin Music Conservatory, was dedicated and shown off to Negev residents 18 months ago, but

has remained empty. City Hall does not have the IL2m. needed to furnish it.

MEIR BATZ (or Batso as old friends call him) is most famous for his idea to dig a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. Batz is waging a campaign for the Likud nomination in Beersheba's mayoral race. The odd part of the story is that Batz has been a member of the Labour Party for some 30 years. He has held many important party positions including a stint as local branch secretary. He says that he has the backing of "most of the youngsters in Herut" and gives himself a good chance to take the nomination from the current favourite, Yisrael Ben-Ami, Director-General of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Batz is employed by the Ministry of the Interior as the Negev's regional planner.

OFAKIM Local Council head Yehiel Ben-Tov reports that all of the Vietnamese refugees living there have finished their upan and many have started work. Some are employed at a local textile firm, others at the oil drilling operation at A-Tur in the Sinai.

IN YAMIT, which was initially intended by Moshe Dayan as a buffer zone between Egypt and Israel, residents have been speculating about the Sinai coast development zone's role in a possible peace settlement. One prediction goes like this: Yamit will become the border city between the two countries. Egyptians wanting to get away from the Cairo heat will escape to the Yamit seashore. Israelis will use Yamit as a stopping-off point on their way to the pyramids, much as Elat is used today for visits to Sharm e-Sheikh.

# COUGH FOR YOUR LIFE

LOS ANGELES. — Coughing may prevent sudden death after a heart attack. Doctors Michael Criley and Daniel Brown have accumulated evidence at a deep cough every second or so releases blood through the heart and aids during the crucial period after heart attack, when blood flow is blocked.

By HARRY NELSON  
Washington Post News Service

The cessation of blood flow and so-called "sudden death" almost always are the result of ventricular fibrillation, a condition in which the heart pumps blood ineffectively. If ventricular fibrillation is quickly reversed, the patient can recover.

completely, the cardiologists explained. If the person is fortunate enough to suffer ventricular fibrillation when another person is nearby to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), the heart may be kept beating effectively enough to sustain life until paramedics, a doctor or a nurse arrives to stop the fibrillation.

But one of the drawbacks to CPR is that the patient cannot administer it himself if no one else is around. Coughing is something that the victim can do for himself, Criley and Brown explained. The researchers do not know how long it is possible to sustain blood flow by the cough method.

The medical profession generally has been skeptical that coughing can produce blood flow. When Criley first talked about the possibility two years ago at a convention of cardiologists, the response was lukewarm. Since then, Criley has accumulated some experience indicating his theory is correct.

In one case a patient with an artificial valve was having his pacemaker exchanged. Criley asked the patient to cough during the few seconds that his heart was stopped during the pacemaker exchange. Simultaneously he monitored an artery in the patient's wrist and photographed the actions of the artificial valve on high speed X-ray film. This revealed that coughing not only produced blood flow to distant arteries (the wrist), but that the heart actually beat on its own — without a pacemaker — after each cough.

For ethical reasons, it is difficult to do the kinds of experiments on humans required to learn more precisely how valuable the cough method is. So Brown is developing a test using animals.

The studies to date indicate that coughing may cause more blood to flow through the body than occurs with CPR.

One drawback with coughing is that the patient has only a short time to recognize that he is in ventricular fibrillation. Within 10 to 15 seconds after onset of fibrillation, he will become unconscious and unable to cough.

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## To Jerusalem residents:

### Tnuva is building a IL21m. dairy in Jerusalem

Tnuva has decided to build a super-modern dairy that will meet the needs of the capital and the population of the Jordan Valley up to Mevo Horon.

IL21m. is being invested in equipment and buildings, which are already being built.

The new dairy complex will increase by 30% the production space and by 80% the cold store capacity of the present dairy, which is altogether far more than the needs of the population growth projected for the next decade.

The present Tnuva dairy serves the population of the capital and the surroundings. Every day, 200,000 litres of milk are delivered from farms in the Jerusalem mountain region and from as far as Emek Yizre'el. The dairy produces milk, milk products (Leben, Rivion, Shamenet) and white cheeses and butter.

Since the Six Day War, Tnuva has made supreme efforts to keep up with the mounting needs of the ever-growing population of Jerusalem, and is now taking this giant stride in its development programme.

The new dairy complex will start to produce during the coming summer. Peak production will be reached by the end of 1978.

At the service of the customer,  
**TNUVA**











## Grappling towards accord

BUT WHAT IF the gap between the positions of Egypt and Israel proved to be unbridgeable, reporters in both Ismailiya and, shortly afterwards, at Ben-Gurion Airport kept asking.

In both places President Sadat and Premier Begin had their answers ready. Since the talks between the two countries would continue, Mr. Sadat declared, it was obvious that there was no gap that could not be bridged. All negotiations between states, Mr. Begin observed, started in disagreement.

These may, in fact, have been the two most hopeful statements to come out of this week's summit between the leaders of Israel and Egypt.

Earlier discussions were held during Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem last month, but they were strictly preliminary. This second round was devoted to the very substance of matters under dispute. No one reasonably expected the Ismailiya talks to yield anything like a draft peace treaty. It was, however, expected that they would wind up by issuing a joint "declaration of intentions."

Because the parties failed to agree on such a declaration the impression has been gained, or perhaps generated — mostly outside Egypt and Israel — that the meeting was largely a failure. This is nonsense.

While it is perfectly true, as President Sadat put it yesterday, that "everything has changed" since Jerusalem, it does not follow that the millennium is around the corner. Only those who have ignored repeated warnings against an excess of euphoria could have been so disappointed at the delay in a meeting of minds between the two leaders.

A large measure of progress was, in fact, made in Ismailiya — on the matter of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Where profound differences remained was, as anticipated, the Palestinian question. Egypt would not budge from the idea of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and Israel from the (new) notion of self-rule for the Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

It was this gulf on the Palestinian issue — a gulf confirmed, even in the geographical terminology, by the text of the agreed statement drafted by Mr. Begin and read out by Mr. Sadat at the joint press conference — which struck many people as, perhaps, unbridgeable.

This need not be so. It is, of course, perfectly clear now — as it should have been from the outset — that Mr. Begin's autonomy plan could only be accepted by Mr. Sadat as a basis for further talks — just as the idea of a Palestinian state, as such, even without the PLO, could never be embraced by Mr. Begin.

Moreover, it is now clear — as it should have been earlier — that even the most far-reaching Israeli concessions in Sinai (and Mr. Sadat views Mr. Begin's concession of Egyptian sovereignty over the entire peninsula as but the acknowledgment of a patent right) would not alter Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian cause.

How that commitment may be translated into the language of practical settlement, based on mutual accommodation, is something that the political working group will be grappling with at its sessions in Jerusalem, beginning in mid-January.

Chances are that any such solution it arrives at would require a rather greater role for Jordan in Palestinian affairs than Mr. Begin is at the moment prepared to grant.

Admittedly, the distance to be traversed by both Egypt and Israel before they can agree on an identical "red line" is still enormous. But one need only listen to the ravings of the Arab rejectionists to appreciate how closer they are today than even the most starry-eyed optimist could have hoped only a short while ago.

## Secrets and politics

THERE HAVE BEEN leaks from Mr. Begin's confidential meeting with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, and the Prime Minister is understandably furious. So is the Committee's chairman, Prof. Arens.

Chairman Arens' strong epithets for the Knesset Members who leaked the contents of the Begin peace plan are fully in order, but his claim that the offenders had endangered state security should be taken with a grain of salt.

As pointed out by *The Jerusalem Post's* own Knesset correspondent, a large portion of the peace plan was revealed in one newspaper last Friday, before the meeting took place. The source could not have been the House.

More important, it is by no means clear where state security is involved. By last weekend, the only legitimately interested group still privy to the plan were the people of Israel. The argument of courtesy towards Egypt's President does not hold water: Mr. Begin must have had some other reasons for playing his cards, as the saying goes, so close to his chest.

The fact is that, in the space of but a few weeks, the Premier has effected a revolution in official Israeli thinking — that is, his own thinking — on the requirements of a peace settlement. He has greatly softened the Israel stand not only on matters of strategy, but on tactics as well.

Apparently the Premier wanted to speed up the negotiating process for fear that it might get hopelessly bogged down in rancorous fights with the Egyptians; while at the same time banking on the people's overwhelming desire for peace to support him in venturing out into a territory which not only hawks but even doves had flinched from entering.

He may also have preferred to keep his own diplomatic movements as secret as possible so as to forestall the emergence of a domestic opposition. If so, he was wrong both in terms of principle and of efficacy.

## POSTSCRIPTS

MENACHEM BEGIN'S rise in stature as a statesman has redounded to the advantage of Herut Party candidates running for the World Zionist Congress to be held in Jerusalem in February.

Herut/Ura in New York has placed advertisements in various American Jewish newspapers, urging members of Zionist organizations to vote for them because "Menachem Begin wants you to!"

Voting for Herut, claims one ad in the "Young Israel Viewpoint," means supporting an "independent and secure Israel, no recognition of the PLO, high priority for Jewish education, an economic policy that favours foreign investment, and a new spirit of hope and confidence among the people of Israel and world Jewry." Beneath it is a variation of the old IZL symbol — Palestine composed of Israel and Jordan, with the Jordan River running in between and a seven-branched menorah instead of a rifle.

If Begin went to Egypt with such borders in mind, he wouldn't get very far with Sadat.

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# Baffling news from medialand

By uncritically accepting the Carter Administration's views on Middle East events, America's press and TV have tilted towards image and away from reality. "And the media,"

adds MALKA RABINOWITZ, "are frequently drawn into asking simplistic questions that are easily handled by pros like Begin and Sadat."

which interviewers have so ed helpless.

"Will you annex the West Bank?" asked by an Arab interviewer soon after his. His answer, in effect, was: "We don't have to do something that is ours by right."

Bear that in mind when the following exchange with Marvin Kalb earlier this year after Mr. Begin met with Carter:

Q. Could you tell us, Mr. Begin, your policy is still to encourage Jewish settlements on the West Bank, even within the framework of autonomy and self-rule?

A. I don't have to encourage them.

The development of peace negotiations in the Middle East followed by the development of media scenarios studied in points of reference. It is, however, whether they will be the implications of a return by Sadat on the eve of his job in Israel: The Arabs, he said, strategy but disagree on the details.

In plain English, that disagreement exists: a declaration of Israeli achievement, only on the operational, depending on circumstances.

Judging from recent events, development that would be anticipated than the rough hostile border by journalists reported in a state of mental that they had found beings on the other side.

NEW YORK. — By seeing through the eyes of official sources, America's press and TV have been slow to develop independent insight into the forces at work in the Middle East. This tilt in favour of image and away from reality may be discerned in much of recent American reporting on the Middle East.

More than a month after Sadat's journey to Jerusalem shattered any illusions on the matter, the media continue in varying degrees to assume that the PLO and the Palestinians are synonymous. The assumption is usually not explicit but built into the story.

Here and there a columnist or editorial-writer points out that it was precisely this mistake on the part of the Administration that helped propel Sadat away from American mediation into the arms of his erstwhile foe.

And although the result is something which no person of good will can disapprove of, the thoughtful observer will enquire whether success by inadvertence is a sound basis for American foreign policy.

It is not an enquiry the press seems disposed to make. In the Land of Media, Middle East political and social maps are dictated less by breathing creatures on the ground than by the policy aims of officials in Washington.

It is no coincidence that these officials comprise a principal news source. Moreover, they draft the scenarios on which newsmen beset by deadlines can hang their stories.

Consider the following, which appeared in the weekly news review of "The New York Times" on Christmas Day:

"Egypt and Israel are believed close to agreement on a framework for a phased Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. But to justify President Sadat's extraordinary gestures, a statement of principles must also apply to the West Bank and the future of the one million Palestinians in, and two million Palestinians outside, the occupied territories. Otherwise, Mr. Sadat, whose initiative has been rejected by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will be accused of promoting a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace."

Without attribution or qualification of any kind, the "Times" thus establishes as fact that withdrawal from Sinai is an act not equal in weight to Sadat's visit to Israel; that Israel is under obligation to make provision for the Palestinians in the territories and outside them; that Syria and the PLO enjoy equal footing; and that peace between Israel and Egypt alone is a bad thing.

IT IS A PASSAGE that perhaps reflects the dilemma with which all journalists wrestle — that of cultivating sources and

simultaneously keeping them at a distance.

The difficulty is compounded by the non-alignment of events (which occur in spurts) with the inexorable demands of deadlines.

It is because of the necessity to impose coherence on these events within a 24-hour pattern that the media fall back on official sources. The end product is often baffling to the layman and esoteric for the policy-making establishment.

Officials can only be reinforced in views they see bouncing back at them from the morning paper and evening TV news.

By uncritically accepting Administration scenarios, the media are frequently drawn into asking simplistic questions that are easily handled by political pros like Begin and Sadat.

Sometimes, however, it becomes too simple even for them. Viewers some weeks ago watched Sadat driven to a note of desperation when an American newsmen at Ismailiya asked a question based on the confident assumption that Saudi Arabia was threatening to cut off aid because of his visit to Israel.

In what media world, one

wondered, are the Saudis not primarily motivated by a desire for protection from covetous eyes, Egyptian president, from the West? Being political virtuoso, Begin and Sadat have pioneered diplomacy based on an imaginative use of their insight that the media, particularly television, are captives of anyone who will give them a story.

And as the TV screen abhors silence, it is not difficult to out-manoeuvre tricky questions. It matters less what you answer than that you are there and talking.

This applies also, or perhaps especially, to the best-known interviewer of all, Barbara Walters, one of the most capable in the business. She does her homework and she pushes past evasion — or at least tries to — without getting unpleasant about it. But in the end she is as much an instrument of the political actor as the most uncharismatic of anchormen. For the name of the game is big-name interviews and keeping ahead of the competition.

UNDER COVER of exposure to millions, a code-word political language has developed against

## A DILUTION OF ZIONISM

By MOSHE KOHN

ISRAELI DELEGATES at the 26th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem in February should not insist that Diaspora Jews who do not commit themselves to aliyah should not be allowed to enter the Jewish state.

This advice was offered recently by a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, Rabbi Emanuel Rackman.

His reason is "a very practical one," he says (in his weekly column in the New York "Jewish Week-Examiner," November 9). He writes: "To insist that membership in the World Zionist Organization implies a commitment one day (before the Messianic Era) to settle in Israel is to alienate from the movement hundreds of thousands of Jews." To insist on aliyah, even in those non-committal terms, "would defeat one of the principal objectives of Zionism — the mobilization of world Jewry into one people, loud and strong, in support of Israel," writes Zionist leader Rackman (who came on aliyah recently, before the Messianic era, to be elected president of Bar-Ilan University).

It is astonishing to hear a Zionist Executive member argue for a dilution of the meaning of the term "Zionism" that renders it virtually meaningless by applying it to almost anything that any pro-Israel Jew does. It is all the more astonishing when that person is an Orthodox rabbi, who rejects attempts to dilute the meaning of the term *Halacha* by those who define it to mean almost anything done by nearly any Jew.

Of course, Zionism does not have for any Jewish group the binding force that *Halacha* has for the Orthodox and some Conservative Jews. But it has a meaning that was given it by those who created the movement and shaped its destiny, and even more by those relatively few Jews — probably no more than about two million since the beginning of the organized modern Return to Zion — who acted on Zionism's "First Commandment" and left the Galut to come and resume Jewish national life and construction in the homeland.

On the ideological level, it has the meaning given it by the Revised Jerusalem Programme, adopted by the 27th Zionist Congress in 1928. The RJP, which for the purpose of my

Zionism-*Halacha* analogy I shall treat as Zionism's Ten Commandments, says:

"The aim of Zionism are: the unity of the Jewish people and the centrality of Israel in Jewish life; the ingathering of the Jewish people in its historic homeland, Eretz Yisrael, through aliyah from all countries; the strengthening of the State of Israel, which is based on the prophetic vision of justice and peace; the preservation of the identity of the Jewish people through the fostering of Jewish and Hebrew education and of Jewish spiritual and cultural values; the protection of Jewish rights everywhere."

IF THE TROUBLE with a Zionist Orthodox insistence on aliyah is, as Rabbi Rackman puts it, that it will "alienate from the movement hundreds of thousands of Jews," then religious Orthodoxy's insistence on *Halacha* is a far more serious problem, for example, alienates more than hundreds of thousands of Jews from Judaism, and its insistence on *Halacha* conversion, marriage and divorce alienates millions from Israel.

Rabbi Rackman says that "the mobilization of world Jewry into one people, loud and strong, in support of Israel" is "one of the principal objectives of Zionism." Yet really, it is rather, at least in the RJP version, which I prefer, "the unity of the Jewish people and the centrality of Israel in Jewish life" — a statement of Zionism's ultimate meaning. To continue the *Halacha* analogy, in Zionism's secular terms it is what the first of the Ten Commandments is in religious terms. This does not command us to do or not to do anything; it only declares: "I am God, your God, Who took you out of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." Then follows the list of two "Thou shalt" and seven "Thou shalt not" commandments, the list of concrete things we are to do or refrain from doing in order to give practical expression to that opening declaration of meaning. Similarly, the RJP opens with that Unity declaration of meaning, and follows with the list of Zionism's commandments, the

observance of which gives practical expression to the declaration.

Accordingly, just as the violation of any of the Ten's nine practical commandments is a denial of "I am God, your God," so is the waiver or violation of aliyah or any of the other Zionist practical commandments a denial of the Unity declaration.

Without aliyah as a commandment committing at least the Jews who call themselves Zionists and not only Holocaust survivors and refugees from persecution; without a continuous aliyah movement that (before the Messianic Era) brings to Israel at least one member of every family in the Galut, or at least 20 per cent of the membership of every Galut Jewish organization and community, there will before too long be no world Jewry to unite "loud and strong."

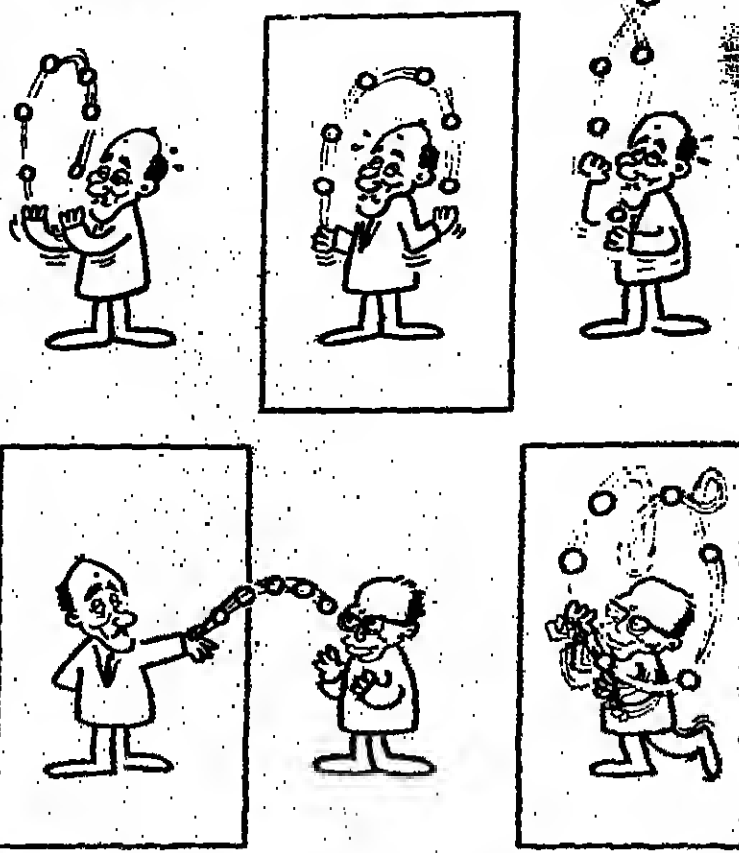
Furthermore, given the present Jewish birth rate here, one of the lowest in the world, and the present emigration rate, there will also not be much of an Israel for the remnants of world Jewry to support.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES the Zionist from the "mere friend of Israel," Rabbi Rackman writes, is that the former, even without a commitment to aliyah, believes that the Jewish problem "cannot be solved without the existence of a Jewish autonomous community in Israel." The latter "may feel that even if, God forbid, the Jewish state should succumb, the Jewish people will continue to be a vital force on the world scene."

I have some information for Rabbi Rackman: colleagues of his in the Rabbinical Council of America, good Zionists by their own definition, are forecasting Israel's demise (see Rabbi Emanuel Feldman's article in the Fall 1976 issue of "Tradition," the Council's quarterly magazine) and the new florescence of Jewish — especially Orthodox — life in America that will follow (see Professor Gary Epstein's article in the Summer 1976 issue of "Tradition").

I should like to refer Rabbi Rackman and his Zionist colleagues in the Galut, especially the Orthodox ones, to the words of a distinguished

## Dry Bones



rabbinical antecedent of his. In the middle of the 18th century, Rabbi Ya'akov Emden wrote in "Sulam Beit El," his introduction to "Beit Ya'akov," the prayerbook he edited: "When we forget about settling in Eretz Yisrael, we ourselves were forgotten like the dead... It is strange how Jews spare no effort and expense to observe all the other precepts meticulously but are so negligent and lazy about the precious mitzvah of living in the Land, on which all the rest of the Torah depends..."

And as to Rabbi Rackman's reference to the Messianic Era, Maimonides wrote in his "Iggeret Hashmad" 935 years ago: "As for those who delude

themselves and say they will put (in the Galut) until the Messianic Era, they are deluding themselves. The Maghrebi, in North Africa, and then they will pick them up and go to Jerusalem — I know why they think they will avert the violence of exile, are only transgressing and leading others."

Be that as it may, I wonder whether it is precisely this Executive chair that Rabbi Rackman is entitled to give the of advice he is giving. And I wonder what he means by addressing Israeli colleagues through English-language newspaper I shed in New York.

## READERS' LETTERS

### CUTTING FILMS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — I read Dominik Keeble's review of "New York, New York" (December 14) with great interest. What I think she should have known before she published it is that the version of the film she saw was not the version Scorsese intended us to see.

I saw the film in the U.S. a few months ago, and it was quite a bit better than what I saw in the Shohat cinema last night. I think the reason it was cut was to allow the cinema to show more advertising films — which they did. A lot more of them in fact.

Whether the distributor cut it or the cinema itself does not, in this case, make a lot of difference — they are one and the same: Golan-Globus Distributors. I think that the case of a first-run cinema doing this sort of thing calls for some sort of reaction from the public, and in this case, I think it might do some good for *The Post* cinema reviewer to bring it to the attention of the public that their IL20 does not buy a whole movie — just part of one and a lot of advertising films. This is the cinema that Golan-Globus love to call "Israel's best and most modern first-run house," etc., etc.

L. NATHAN

Herziya. DOMINI KEEBLE COMMENTS: I understand that United Artists, the distributor of "New York, New York," received instructions from their head office in New York, which had in turn been instructed by the producer/director of the film, to shorten several specified scenes.

But this is possibly not the whole answer and it is certainly not the answer in all cases of film-cutting. I am continuing to look into the matter.

### OLD MANCUNIAN

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — We have been informed that the High Master of Manchester Grammar School, Peter Mason, hopes to visit Israel next March and has expressed a desire to meet as many Old Mancunians as possible during his stay here.

We feel sure that those who had the privilege of receiving their education at M.G.S. will welcome this opportunity of reuniting contact with their old school.

Since available lists of Old Mancunians living in Israel are undoubtedly incomplete, we would appreciate very much if those former M.G.S. boys who would like to be invited to meet the High Master either in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv would kindly send in their names and addresses to Professor Joseph M. Yoffey at the Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, P.O.B. 1172, Jerusalem.

J.M. YOFFEY  
LUCIEN HARRIS

Jerusalem.

### YOSEF YISHUVI

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — With reference to your Postscript of December 15, may I point out that Yosef Yishuvi was in Palestine long before Hitler.

When, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I used to cross the Technion courtyard in order to see my patients at Dr. Eran's boarding school, I would see teacher Yosef Yishuvi (then known as Hugo Rosenthal) running with the boys of the Reali.

That was in 1927.  
(DR.) J. PLONSKER

Tel Aviv.

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